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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 13th, 1926 式拜禮

號拾月七年五十五國民華中

PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS												
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NIGHT		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Kowloon...	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	1.15	2.22	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yauwadi...	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	—	12.09	1.24	1.24	2.31	4.44	5.38	7.19
Yauwadi...	Dep.	7.03	9.38	10.51	—	12.07	1.38	1.38	2.45	4.58	5.92	7.31
Shatin...	Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	—	12.34	1.49	1.49	3.00	5.13	6.08	7.48
Taipei...	Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	—	12.38	1.53	1.53	3.11	5.24	6.19	7.58
Taipei Market...	Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	—	12.45	2.07	2.07	3.15	5.28	6.23	8.02
Fanning...	Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	—	12.45	2.07	2.07	3.15	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shuangshui...	Dep.	7.43	10.13	11.28	12.20	12.58	2.13	2.13	3.21	5.34	6.29	8.08
Shamshun...	Dep.	7.51	8.05	10.38	11.47	1.56	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.08		
Shamshun...	Dep.	7.53	8.13	10.45	11.47	—	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15		
Shuangshui...	Dep.	7.53	8.18	10.49	11.51	—	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19		
Fanning...	Dep.	7.43	8.25	10.59	12.02	—	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29		
Taipei Market...	Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.04	12.07	—	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.33		
Taipei...	Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	—	3.35	4.56	5.51	6.46		
Shatin...	Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	—	3.50	5.08	6.08	6.58		
Yauwadi...	Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	2.37	3.58	5.18	6.11	7.04		
Kowloon...	Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	—	—	—	—	—		

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Snow

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Gives a natural colour to pale cheeks

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BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

THE DIVINE LOVER.

SELF-SACRIFICE MORE POTENT
THAN SELF-INTEREST.THE INEVITABLE FAILURE OF
FORCE.SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S
CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday, preached on the subject of "The Divine Lover," taking as his text the words from St. John IV.19. "We love Him because He first loved us."

"The collect for to-day," said the preacher, "is taken from an old book known as the Sacramentary of Gelasius, and is a translation from the Latin. It prays that God will pour into our hearts such love toward Him that we loving Him above all things, may obtain His promises. We have first sung 'My God, I love Thee' but do we? How many people love God? Do you love Him? Perhaps someone will say, 'Is it possible to love God? In asking us to do so are you not making too great a demand upon human nature? Is there not a real danger in demanding too much? Is this not the reason why some who in their youth were enthusiastic idealists become, in middle-age disillusioned fanatics? You must not overweigh human nature with impossible demands. If we reverence God, if we try to obey Him and keep His commandments, that is as much as you can expect. But to love Him. No, that is too much.'"

THE CHARACTERISTIC OF
CHRISTIANITY.

"Most religions teach men to worship and serve and fear God. It is Christianity alone which teaches us to love Him. And this is so characteristic of Christianity that it is impossible to be a real Christian unless we are at least learning to love God. The Christian Faith claims to have a revelation about the nature of God. It not only teaches us our duty to God and to our neighbour, and incidentally gives us the highest moral code the world has ever known, but it reveals to us the fact that God is in His very essence, Love, and also that He desires our love. Time and again men have misrepresented God, even those who claim to be Christians have often entirely missed the central point of the Christian Revelation. They have represented God as the Great Law Giver, the Great Policeman instead of the loving Father. Our Lord Jesus Christ has clearly shown us that God is Love. His parable of the Prodigal Son teaches us that, and His whole life was a showing forth of love. Even His murderers were the object of His love, and on the Cross He prayed for them. God as the Creator, the Law Giver and the Judge may not attract you though you may fear Him, but how can you resist the pleading of God the Divine Lover? For this surely is a characteristic of love, that even if love be not returned yet it never fails to interest and attract. To know that someone loves you makes you at least interested in that person. God's love may be seen in the world of nature, in the magic painting of the tiny flower, in the beauty of sunrise and sunset, in cloud and rainbow; in all these things we may see a reflection of the love of God if we have learned that He is love. But it was not from nature but from Jesus Christ that we learned that God is love. It is a revelation not a discovery. And if we have grasped the fact that God loves us we shall want to obey Him and please Him."

RELIGION AS A DUTY.

"We love Him because He first loved us. It makes all the difference in the world if we do a thing from a sense of duty only or because we love doing it. It is happy for us when duty and love agree. If we think of religion as our duty only we shall never be religious in the way we shall be if we see religion as the expression of love. He first loved us. God loves you, do you realise it? Does it mean anything to you? God loves you, in spite of your sin and your coldness and your want of love, God loves you. Loves you as though you had never neglected or forgotten Him, loves you with all your weaknesses. If we can realize this fact it must make a difference. And when we begin to realise it we look at God's dealings with us, and we find in them much to confirm us in the belief that God loves us."

"Most abundantly He has blessed us already, and He has given us the assurance that He will never leave us nor forsake us. Even when He does not give us what we want He still loves us. As a loving earthly father has often to refuse his child's request so our heavenly Father has often to deny us what we wish for, but He is always acting from love of us. And God expects to see in us an answering love to Him and to all His children. 'If a man say I love God and hateth his brother he is a liar,' wrote St. John. The only solid foundation for love of men is the love of God. As we have seen God loves you, but He also loves your neighbour. The man who annoys you, whose evil qualities are so clear to you, is the object of God's love. God sees something in him to love and so may you."

SELF-SACRIFICE AND SELF-
INTEREST.

"A man may seem to you utterly contemptible but God loves him and longs for his reformation. Our Lord has shown us how God feels and we know how He went about doing good, raising the fallen, and appealing to the most wicked and the most hardened. No single human being is outside the love of God. And if we have anything of His Spirit our love must be equally universal. We live in an age when class hatred and race hatred and national hatred seems to be strong and perhaps growing. If we are really Christians we must resolutely oppose hatred in any form and preach and practise the gospel of love amongst all classes and all races and all nations. Perhaps someone is thinking that such an ideal is impossible, and that self-interest is the chief force in the world and is bound to lead to hatred of others. But self-sacrifice has accomplished more in the world than self-interest, and is a mightier power. The Church of Christ is founded on love and the times and places where she has been strong are when and where she has been filled with the spirit of love, and her times of weakness have been when and where the spirit of love has been wanting. There is a tendency in the world to-day to glorify force. In many countries we see democratic government giving place to autocracy and sometimes with apparently excellent results. But such governments cannot be permanent. Hear what one of the greatest autocrats the world has ever seen, said of his own Empire. Napoleon Bonaparte towards the close of his life spoke to this effect: 'I founded a kingdom on the principle of force, and in my own life time I have seen it crumble into dust; whereas nigh 2,000 years ago Jesus Christ founded a kingdom on the principle of love, and to-day there are millions who would die for Him and His cause.'"

INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS.

"Look at it as a practical question. Can the problems of the world be solved in any way successfully except by the spirit of love? Look at the failure of Germany's appeal to force, after drenching the world with blood. Look at the failure of the General Strike in England, which was an appeal to force, and has done incalculable harm to many industries. Look at the hopeless position in the coal crisis in England where both sides appeal to force and the spirit of love and goodwill seems sadly wanting. So far from the Christian teaching of love being an impossible idealism we claim that it is the only way in which the most urgent and the most threatening problems of the world can be solved."

"Let us be assured of this, Christianity is practical, it does work, if only we try to work it, and it yields results to use an expressive American phrase 'It delivers the goods.' The trouble is that Christians so seldom try to act on the principle of Christianity which is the principle of love. An educated Indian said recently 'European civilisation is not based on Christian ideals. The Christian nations are the most warlike nations of the world composing their differences by the sharp edge of the sword.' If our civilisation is to be saved it must be by acting on the principle of Love instead of hate in international problems."

THE SCENE OF HAPPINESS.

"And we claim also that Christianity does work in the personal life of the individual. The divine paradox is true. 'Whoever will save his life shall lose it.' The self-seeking man may heap up material riches but he cannot gain happiness. That is the secret of those who are unselfish and live on the principle of love. 'It is true that a soft answer turneth away wrath.' The spirit of love is the greatest promoter of peace. If every professing Christian were to try earnestly to let love rule his life the world would soon be converted to Christianity. The power of love is the greatest power in the world, it is stronger than self-interest, it is stronger than hate, for it is the very essence of God Himself."

Choose Glaxo for
your Baby

Your Baby's future health depends on your choice of his food. You must choose the food you know is best, for you dare not endanger your Baby's progress by experimenting.

Be guided by the experience of the great number of doctors, nurses and mothers who choose rightly by choosing the best food they know—Glaxo.

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When Baby is
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a little Glaxo Mixed
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acclimating Baby,
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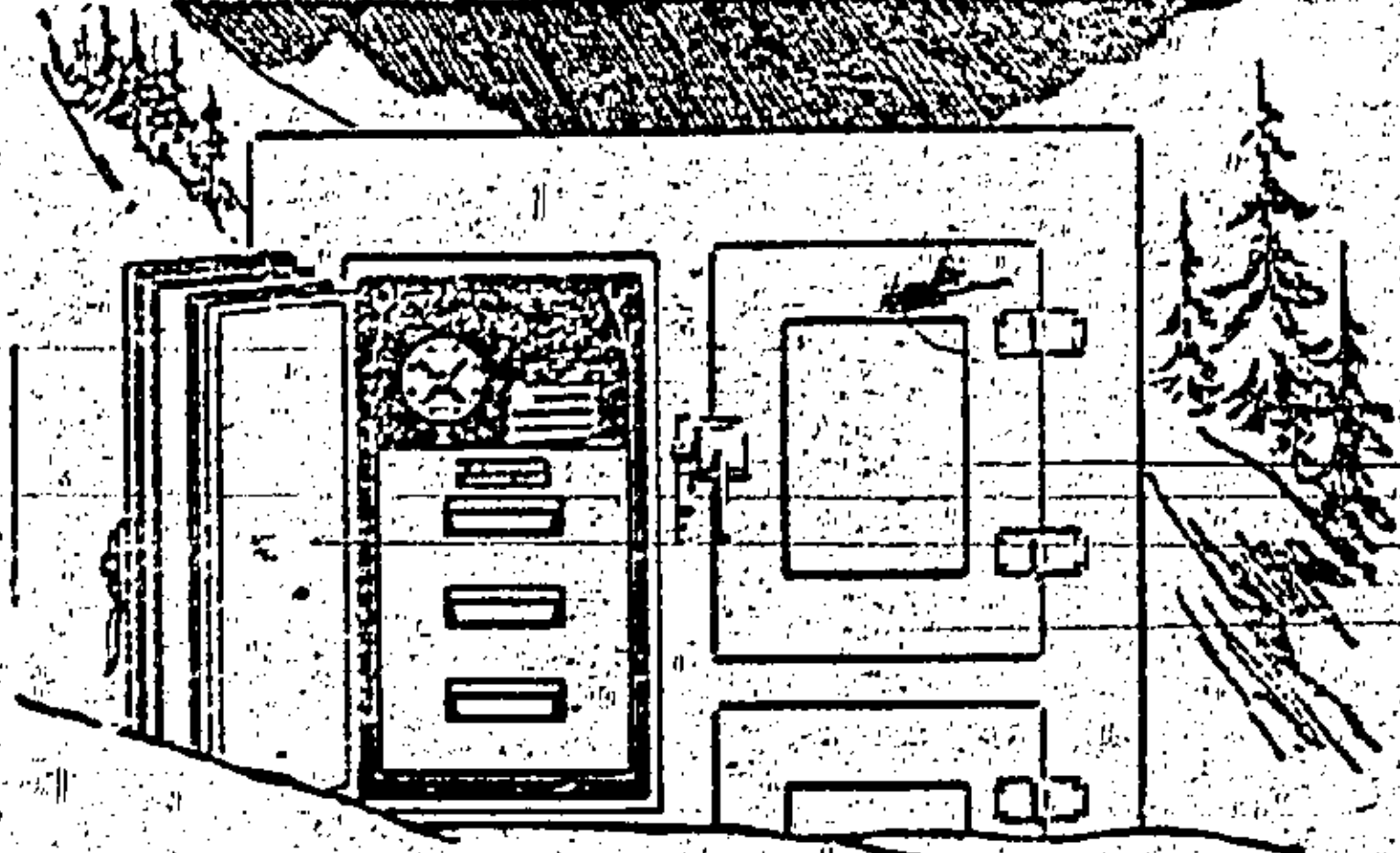


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It is guaranteed to give you the same complete satisfaction that it has for years given to thousands of housewives.

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"CRESCENT" NEUTRAL SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
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For a non-drying free-lathering
Shaving Soap

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Clean-tasting and efficacious
Ribbon Dental Cream

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HONGKONG TRADING CO. LTD.

COST OF TYRES.

RUBBER SITUATION NOT WORRY- ING MAKERS.

PRICES AND CONSUMPTION.

Although certain factions in Washington are loudly complaining that the British decision to "peg" rubber at 45 cents a pound, says *Automotive Topics*, is merely an attempt to load the British debt on the shoulders of the American rubber consumers, tyre makers in the United States are as a whole unperturbed.

They are at present using rubber which cost anywhere from 12 to 30 cents a pound above the present market price and since they are not anxious to experience such losses again.

In 1921 when rubber fell to 19 cents a pound, tyre makers "held the bag," and they are not anxious to experience such losses again.

In the attitude of the tyre makers is found a change from the policy pursued in 1921. To refer to that period again, the losses incurred by the tyre makers were passed on the company's stockholders who suffered to no small extent.

In the present situation the attitude is to let the consumer share the burden.

PRICES COMPARED.

While tyre prices have been advanced considerably in the last 18 months the consumer is not as badly off as is sometimes suggested. A well known brand of tyre in the Ford size sold for G.\$25.10 in 1916, whereas to-day the same tyre costs G.\$32.05.

Incidentally, the former gave something like 7,000 miles of service whereas the present-day tyre will run 10,000 miles or more. A dollar and cents comparison shows the per-mile cost has been from 0.37 cents per mile to 0.32.

Balloon tyres are commonly thought of as more expensive but again making a comparison with 1916 it is found that this is not the case. A Dodge Brothers tyre costs G.\$6.90 in 1916. This was a high-pressure tyre. To-day a balloon tyre for a Dodge Brothers car costs G.\$3.10. In this case also, an increase of 3,000 miles in life may be expected.

On this basis, tyres are one of the few commodities which are cheaper now than ten years ago.

RUBBER CONSUMPTION INCREASES.

Approximately 71,879 tons of crude rubber were consumed during the first quarter of this year in the manufacture of pneumatic tyres, pneumatic tubes and solid tyres, according to the estimates of the Rubber Association of America.

This represents a considerable increase over the 63,396 tons consumed in the preceding quarter and over the 59,985 tons consumed in the first quarter of 1925.

The manufacture of pneumatic tyres consumed the greatest part of the rubber. More tons of rubber were used in making pneumatic tyres in the first quarter of this year than in the other two periods.

Consumption of rubber in the manufacture of pneumatic tubes rose over the preceding quarter and fell below the 1925 figure. In making solid tyres more rubber was used this year than in either of the other periods.

TRIBUTE TO LONDON RUBBER DIRECTOR.

A very enjoyable gathering took place at Raffles Hotel, Singapore, on the invitation of Mr. H. W. Hewitt, of London, to officers and others connected with the group of rubber estates controlled by him in London. Other guests included Sir William and Lady Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Page, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Derrick and Mr. A. W. Vick.

After dinner, Mr. J. S. M. Rennie asked the company to drink bon voyage and good health to Mr. Hewitt, remarking that this was probably the last visit Mr. Hewitt would make to Malaya, he having made regular periodic visits of inspection to his estates during the past twenty years.

Mr. Hewitt was, he said, a director, true to genus though perhaps not to type, which latter included guinea-pigs and office seekers. Mr. Hewitt was one of those who "directed" or "showed one the way to go." Later on one might justifiably perhaps add the word "Home." Stern and dogmatic at times perhaps, he generally proved to be right in the end, and at bottom had a kind heart and was a real friend.

In certain places it was commonly lightly thought and written that "London directors" were a hopeless set of incompetents in the rubber industry, but among many others Mr. Hewitt was one who confounded this observation. Twenty odd years ago Mr. Rennie had sold Mr. Hewitt a "pup" of some 105 acres of rubber for £2,000 (Kola Tinggi), and under London guidance and finance this "pup" was now a full grown "chow" with a market value of over £180,000.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUOBY, July 10th.

Paris 187 1/2

Brussels 207 1/2

Berlin 20 42 1/2

Copenhagen 18 35

Vienna 34 42 1/2

Helsingfors 193 1/2

Lisbon 230 64

Buenos Aires 45 13 3/8

Shanghai 2 1/2

Kobe 1 1/2

New York 48 10 3/8

Geneva 25 11

Stockholm 18 14 1/2

Oulu 22 18 1/2

Prague 184 3 1/8

Madrid 30 69

Rio 7 23 3/8

Bombay 1 5 57 64

Hongkong 2 2 1/2

Silver (spot) 30 1 1/2

Silver (forward) 30 1

BRIGHTER CLOTHES FOR MEN.

DRASTIC REFORM SUGGESTED.

WHAT CLOTHES A MAN: WHAT A WOMAN.

London tailors announced at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel that "Brighter clothes for men" would be their slogan.

The cream of the literary and theatrical world, who were present, expressed their approval. The Chairmen declared that the time had arrived to depart from the drabness of the nineteenth century, and follow the lines of the bright and hygienic clothing of women about which doctors were highly appreciative. Britain would only conquer the world's markets by originality, progressiveness, and imagination.

It was time that tailors ceased to be automatons turning out eternal blues and blacks. There was a startling difference between men's and women's clothes. It took two heavy sheep to clothe a man, while two energetic silk worms could clothe a woman.

The *Evening Standard* comments that, as long as it is necessary for men to have a safe pocket, tailors will have difficulty in fitting him out on the scanty lines of the modern woman.

CANADIAN OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

BILL REJECTED BY SENATE.

TORONTO, June 9th.

By 46 votes to 21, the Senate rejected the Old Age Pension Bill sent up by the Government to-day.

Senator Robertson, a former Minister of Labour, was the only Conservative to support the measure, but a number of Liberal Senators voted with the majority.

Mr. Ross, the Conservative leader in the Senate, argued that the Government had no right to invade the provincial jurisdiction over such a matter as old-age pensions. The Bill, he said, constituted a discrimination against the Atlantic Provinces because they were unable to participate in its financial proposals.

Senator Black declared that the Bill would impose an unbearable burden on those provinces. Senator Lynch-Staunton contended that every year statutes not within the authority of the Commons were passed by that body because they were politically advisable.

Senator Beaubien alleged that Quebec was opposed to a Bill under which "paternalism would replace civic and family obligation." Senator J. D. Reid pointed out that only one out of nine provinces had intimated its willingness to join with the Dominion in giving effect to the measure, and that the whole question should have been dealt with at the conference of Provincial Premiers before the Federal Government took action.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 12th, 1926.

Hongkong Bank 11.10 nom.

Do. London 11.32 1/2 sel.

Chartered Bank 230 1/2 buy.

Mercantile Bank A. & B. 230 1/2 nom.

Do. 213 1/2 nom.

P. & O. Bank 294 buy.

East Asia Bank 38 1/2 nom.

Caixin Insurance 340 nom.

China Underwriters 1.80 nom.

North China Insurance 1.145 nom.

Union Insurance 283 1/2 buy.

Yangtze Insurance 37 1/2 buy.

China Fire Insurance 3200 buy.

Hongkong Fire Insurance 3500 buy.

Douglases 325 buy.

H.K. U. & M. Steamboats 328 1/2 buy. & sa.

Hongkong Tugs 32 1/2 buy.

Indo-China (Ind.) 340 nom.

Do. (Del.) 31 1/2 nom.

Shell Transport 384 1/2 nom.

Waterworks 15 nom.

China Sugar 224 1/2 buy.

Malayan Sugar 334 nom.

Benguet 314 nom.

Kailash Mining Ad. 41 1/2 nom.

Langkai (combined) 1.23 buy.

Do. (single) 1.124 nom.

Shanghai Explorations 1.03 nom.

Shanghai Loans 1.7 nom.

Do. 5.51 buy.

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Do. 5.51 buy.

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THE FRESHMAN

ALSO SHOWING

COMMANDER BYRD'S FLIGHT
OVER THE NORTH POLE

THE QUEEN'S

STAR

LAURETTE TAYLOR

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ONE NIGHT IN
ROME.

WORLD.

TO-DAY ONLY

THE GREAT ADELPHI DRAMA
THE STILL ALARM

STARTING WEDNESDAY

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

THE GOLD RUSH.

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The House of Commons passes the Smoke
Abatement Bill to restrict the emission of
Smoke from Chimneys.

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can be restricted without a Bill and with
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Help keep the atmosphere clean.

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THE NEW FRANKLIN READER
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

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[A.P.B.]

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HONGKONG.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BIRTH CONTROL.

[To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Your correspondent, J. K. S. makes many rash statements about "the Churches," but gives no authority for them. I am not aware that the Church of England has ever condemned "birth control." Individual members of that Church may have done so, but individual members of the Church have also advocated it. In your issue on June 22nd last you quote the Archbishop of Canterbury as saying in the House of Lords: "We make no kind of suggestion that there should be restriction or interference with these birth control contrives, which have been established for those who desire to use them, and are supported by some exceedingly thoughtful people in this country." It seems, therefore, that as far as the Church of England is concerned your correspondent's statement is inaccurate. When asked for my advice on this subject the opinion which I have always given is that to refuse to have children is wrong, to refuse to have more than one child is very selfish and a cruel wrong to the child, to refuse to have more children than you can afford to provide for and educate, is entirely justifiable.

Again your correspondent writes, "The Churches obstructed with all their power the demand for State education of the masses," but he gives no proof of his statement. The Church of England was the pioneer in providing education for the masses and had covered the country with a large number of schools before the State took any interest in the matter. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which in its early days did so much for the establishment of schools all over England was started in the year 1688. The State did not undertake the work till the year 1870.—Yours truly,
H. COPLEY-MOYLE.
—Hongkong, July 13th, 1926.

FOREIGNERS BEING SHADOWED.

SEQUEL TO THE SIBLEY-MURDER.

MOLESTERS THREATENED.

Extraordinary measures have been adopted by the Chinese authorities at Chengtu, Szechuan province, for the protection of foreigners since the savage murder of Mrs. Sibley, a missionary, whose head was hacked off by a man believed to have been insane.

According to private messages received in Shanghai, the authorities have issued proclamations for the protection of foreigners, and foreigners are now being shadowed through the streets either by uniformed police or plain clothes men. One of the proclamations issued by the authorities threatens that anybody found molesting foreigners on the streets will be shot on the spot.

Messages from Chengtu state that the body of the madman who killed Mrs. Sibley, and who claimed to be a messenger from hell, was left unprotected in the street until it was found by foreigners. When they arrived the body had been robbed of all valuables, including ring, locket and chain, and wrist watch of gold, and even the shoes had been taken from the feet.

It is not known whether the Chinese looking like a student, who attacked Miss Manley, has been tried.

MR. OSCAR ASCHE.

FAMOUS ACTOR IN THE
BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Notice of a Receiver Order, in bankruptcy, on a creditors' petition, against Mr. Oscar Asche, the actor and producer, of "Chu-Chin-Chow" fame, was announced last month in the London Gazette. Mr. Asche's address is given as Suppley Farm, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire.

Early in his career, Mr. Asche, who was born in Australia in 1879, joined E. B. Benson, with whom he remained for eight years, playing many parts in the Shakespearean and Old Comedy repertory for which Mr. Benson's management was famous. Mr. Asche's onetime success, indeed, was largely based on his reputation as a Shakespearean actor.

THE CHU-CHIN-CHOW RECORD.—Mr. Asche, however, will always be remembered for his production of a play that exceeded all records for long runs. "Chu-Chin-Chow" ran for 2,228 nights. Another famous production of his was "Kismet."

None other of Mr. Asche's productions touched the success of "Chu-Chin-Chow." Among his most recent productions, in fact, was "The Royal Visitor," in 1924, which had a run of nine performances only. Last year he produced, at the Gaiety, "The Good Old Days," a musical play, but this venture was also unsuccessful.

ARMS SEIZURE.

GREASER SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS.

SEQUEL TO HAUL ON BLUE FUNNEL SHIP.

NO. 1 FIREMAN—DISAPPEARS.

A sequel to the important seizure of arms and ammunition on board the Blue Funnel steamer *Philoctetes* on Saturday morning, namely, a haul of no fewer than 43 Luger pistols, a German machine-gun and 4,003 rounds of American-made ammunition, took place at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when before Mr. R. E. Lindsell and Major C. Willson, sitting together, a Chinese greaser of the *Philoctetes* was charged with unlawful possession of the contraband articles.

Detective Inspector Fallon prosecuted, and Mr. M. M. Watson watched the proceedings on behalf of Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., the owners of the steamer. Mr. M. K. Lo, who was stated to have been engaged for the defence, was not present.

ARMS FOUND.

The first witness, Mr. F. E. Taylor, chief officer of the *Philoctetes*, said that he was called to the fireman's quarters about 2.45 on Saturday morning where a ship's watchman had the defendant under arrest. Witness said he saw in the room one bag, in which he found 20 pistols. On searching the room he found five other bags in which were more arms and also ammunition. The defendant was locked up and the bags of contraband were removed to the quarters of witness. The bags were handed over to Revenue Officers later in the morning.

Evidence given by Mr. A. Naybour, 6th engineer of the steamer, showed that the defendant, who was a greaser, went off-duty at 8 o'clock on Friday evening. Chief Preventive Officer J. Clarke, stated that he boarded the *Philoctetes* on Saturday morning, in company with Revenue Officer Ward, and was handed the bags referred to, which contained 43 Luger pistols, one machine gun and 4,003 rounds of American-made ammunition. The defendant was under arrest, and witness handed him and the contraband over to Inspector Fallon.

BROUGHT UP TUNNEL SHAFT.

The smart work of one of the ship's watchmen was revealed when this man gave evidence. He said that he was on duty at 2.45 on Saturday morning, when he saw defendant emerge from the tunnel shaft, by means of a ladder, on to the deck. The man carried a meeting bag under his arm and proceeded to a four-berth cabin aft. Witness followed and seized him, and when he asked the man what he had in the bag he did not reply. On finding this and other bags in the room contain firearms, witness reported the matter to the Chief Officer.

In answer to Mr. Lindsell the watchman said he was certain that defendant was the man who emerged from the tunnel shaft and that he carried a bag.

FIREMAN DISAPPEARS.

Inspector Fallon pointed out, in fairness to the defendant, that the No. 1 fireman had disappeared from the *Philoctetes* since the morning of the seizure and could not be found.

Mr. Lindsell: It was the No. 1 fireman who disappeared in the *Benares* case, too.

Defendant gave a complete denial of knowledge of the arms. He said that he had been falsely accused, had not been carrying a bag of arms, and only went to the cabin in question to get a cup of tea.

Their Worships found defendant guilty and sentenced him to four years' imprisonment with hard labour.

SHEK O MOTOR SMASH.

FURTHER DETAILS.

INQUIRY TO BE HELD.

Further details have come to hand with regard to the serious motor-car accident, which occurred on the Shek O Road at about 7 p.m. on Saturday.

It will be recalled that, as reported yesterday, one of the seven Indians who were in the car, in addition to the Indian driver, died as a result of his injuries, following his removal to the Government Civil Hospital. Yesterday morning another victim of the smash, Sunder Singh, a watchman, succumbed in hospital to his injuries.

It has been learned that the car, owned by Mr. Lam Ying Yam, was being "tried out" preparatory to purchase, the prospective buyer being Ojagor Singh, a well-known Indian, who was the first victim to die in hospital shortly after admission.

The other five Indian passengers who were in the car, and also the Indian driver, were taken to hospital, but their injuries were not of a very serious nature. The driver received injuries to his right hand.

It appears that the accident was caused by the car hitting the embankment a glancing blow with the radiator, which caused it to slide on to the roadway and turn over on its side. The driver and passengers were thrown out.

It is understood that an inquiry will be held in due course.

PRAYA—SHOOTING.

MANSLAUGHTER VERDICT AT ENQUIRY.

CONSTABLE TO BE CHARGED TO-DAY.

SEQUEL TO PIG-DEALER'S DEATH IN SAMPAN.

The enquiry concerning the death of the Chinese pig-dealer, Lau Cheung-Lan, who was shot dead, while in a sampan on the night of June 18th, by a Chinese police constable, was concluded at the Central Magistracy yesterday before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, sitting at Coroner with a jury. As the result of the finding of the jury, Mr. Lindsell directed that the constable be charged with manslaughter and be brought before the Court to-day.

Mr. T. H. King, Director of the Criminal Intelligence (who has watched the case on behalf of the Police) said that he had no further evidence to offer.

ORDERS EXPLAINED.

A paper was handed to the Coroner by the jury inquiring whether the administrative department of the police was quite satisfied that Chinese constables were conversant with orders issued to them for the use of firearms when on duty.

In reply, Mr. King said that they had orders which had been explained to them, and they were given instructions both in the training school and by visiting Chinese inspectors and sergeants-majors.

Mr. Lindsell asked if Mr. King was satisfied that reasonable steps were taken to make Chinese constables conversant with the orders.

To this Mr. King replied that that was so. The senior native officers visited various out-stations to instruct the men in the standing orders, and new orders as they came out.

THE SUMMING UP.

Mr. Lindsell said that in the particular case with which they were dealing, the evidence showed that the constable had a very reasonable knowledge of the circumstances in which he could use his firearms.

Mr. Lindsell proceeded to sum up, and prefaced his remarks by saying that the case was one of considerable importance both to the general public and to police officers. The ordinary man in the street, when going about his ordinary vocations, must be protected from the reckless use of firearms, by police acting without reasonable cause for suspicion. On the other hand, constables must not be discouraged from using their revolvers under circumstances which the law allowed them to do so.

The circumstances in which a police officer could use a firearm to make an arrest, he thought, had been brought clearly out in the evidence. The only point they were concerned with was one in which a person, reasonable suspected of murder or felony was escaping. In such a case if the person shot at were killed, then homicide as held by law was justifiable.

Dealing with the evidence, Mr. Lindsell said it was to the effect that the men had no idea that the police were trying to stop them. They heard a police whistle blown, and also heard shots, but they did not connect it with themselves. It was only when they got back to the junk that the deceased was found to be shot dead. That evidence was corroborated as far as it went.

CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE.

The evidence of the police put a different light on the case. It was unfortunate that the interpreter at No. 7 Police Station, where a report was made, could not remember exactly what passed during the recording of the report, and it was more unfortunate that two constables who had disappeared. The evidence of the constable who fired—C383—was not altogether satisfactory. He had some suspicion in his mind that the bags which he saw might have contained stolen goods, and the terms of his report at No. 7 Police Station immediately afterwards emphasised that. At the last hearing he committed himself without reservation to the statement that what he really suspected was arms smuggling.

It seemed that the dead man was killed by a revolver shot fired by C383, and he (Mr. Lindsell) imagined that the jury would find that as a fact. The crux of the situation was whether the firing of that shot was or was not justifiable. The real question which the jury would have to decide was whether, taking all the (Continued on next column.)

JAPANESE ADMIRAL'S VISIT.

DUE TO-DAY WITH HUNDREDS OF CADETS.

FROM TRAINING SHIPS.

There will be quite an "invasion" to-day of some hundreds of Japanese cadets from the *Takamo* and *Izumi*, of the Japanese training squadron, which is proceeding southwards from Shanghai on a cruise. The cadets will remain in Hongkong for a few days and will be entertained in various ways.

With the training ships is Admiral Yamamoto, of the Japanese Imperial Navy.

Following the arrival of the ships, the Japanese Consul-General in Hongkong and the President and Vice-President of the local Japanese Association, together with representatives of the leading Japanese firms, will leave by launch to meet the Admiral.

During the day, the Commander-in-Chief of the training squadron and the commanders of British vessels in port will exchange complimentary visits. The officers of the two vessels will be entertained later at the residence of the Japanese Consul-General.

To-morrow (Wednesday) morning the cadets will pay a visit to the Peak, Botanical Gardens, etc., and after this they will be entertained at the Japanese Club, leaving there in the afternoon for a visit to the Hongkong University.

To-morrow evening, H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.), civil, naval and military officials in the Colony will be entertained by the Japanese community at the Hongkong Hotel.

The cadets will devote Thursday morning to an inspection of the port of Hongkong; will, in the afternoon, be the guests at tea of the Japanese Association at the Hongkong Hotel.

A trip to Fanling has been arranged for the cadets on Friday morning.

circumstances of the case into consideration, the constable had reasonable grounds for believing that the deceased and companions were in possession of stolen goods; reasonable suspicion that they were smuggling arms or opium. That could be no excuse for firing. Merely believing, of having bona fide suspicion that they were thieves or receivers would be no excuse for firing. The cry which was heard as stated in evidence, "Police coming, push off!" might have been a warning to boat owners, who were not allowed to lie alongside the Praya at night.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS.

The questions which the jury were asked to answer, with their replies, were as follows:—

If the constable had good and solid cause, such as would influence the ordinary man, with reasonable intelligence, to suspect these people of being in possession of stolen goods?—No.

Whether the constable could have effected their arrest by any other means?—This was held not to have arisen.

Did the constable fire deliberately at the deceased?—No.

Did he merely fire at the sampan in the hopes of stopping it, but without intending or desiring to hit anyone on board?—Yes; the jury adding that the thought uppermost in his mind was to stop the sampan, and, knowing there were people on board, he did not exercise enough care.

MANSLAUGHTER VERDICT.

After a retirement of about ten minutes, the jury found that the man was killed by a bullet fired by C383.

Mr. Lindsell: On the answer to those questions, Gentlemen, I return a verdict of manslaughter against the constable.

Mr. Lindsell added that he thanked the jury for the care and attention they had given to the case.

In answer to Mr. King, Mr. Lindsell said that he would communicate the replies to the questions to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Mr. King further said that it was not stated that the constable had reasonable grounds for desiring to arrest the persons.

Mr. Lindsell replied that that question was not put to the jury.

Mr. King: He was acting within the scope of his duties in endeavouring to arrest these persons?

Mr. Lindsell: Yes, I think so, but that does not give him authority to fire at people.

Mr. Lindsell further directed that the constable be charged with manslaughter and brought before the Court to-day.

Mr. King: I will arrange for that to be done, your Worship.

CONFERENCE WITH CANTON.

DELEGATES LEAVE TO-MORROW.

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S PROPOSED VISIT TO THE FRONT.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp and the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax will leave for Canton to-morrow (Wednesday) morning in order to be ready for the conference with the Canton delegates which has been fixed for Thursday, the 15th inst. Associated with the Hongkong delegates will be the Acting British Consul in Canton. On the Canton side the three official delegates will be Mr. Eugene Chen, the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. T. V. Soong and Mr. Chan Kung Fok.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Humour is still busy in Canton that General Chiang Kai Shek is contemplating visiting the Hunan front almost immediately. It is definitely stated in some quarters that he has fixed his departure for the 15th inst., but this report should be accepted with reserve.

The rumours are probably due to the very strict censorship that is now being exercised by the police regarding the movements of all military officers of the higher ranks.

POSITION IN HUNAN.

Very little news, also, is being published regarding the position of affairs in Hunan. It is stated by many that no important fighting has occurred for some time past and that the main body of Kuomintang re-inforcements are still on the Kwangtung side of the border. A large number of troops have been concentrated in Canton during the last few days in readiness for the Northern expedition but no one knows when they will start on the journey.

Of one thing there is no secret, and that is regarding the insistent demands for re-inforcements which are constantly coming through from Hunan. A Shanghai report states that General Chao Heng Ti, the former Hunan Tsuchun, was to return to Hunan on July 18th. Another report is that the present position of the Kuomintang forces in that province under General Tang Seng Chi is far from satisfactory.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST CHIANG KAI SHEK.

Two men suspected of being concerned in a plot against General Chiang Kai Shek have been arrested and sent to General Headquarters.

The two men arrested are named Chao Siang Kwei and On Shiu Shan, and according to reports, from the Kuomintang, they are believed to be agents of anti-Red organisations. On the premises of one of the plotters at the Lai Tung Restaurant, near the Great East Gate, two bombs are said to have been discovered.

FINES AND STRIKES.

The constant demands for money has led to the rigid enforcement of the twenty-cent duty tax on aerated waters. During the past few days a shop to shop search has been carried out, beginning at Faishan city. Within a very short while fines totalling more than \$4,000 had been collected. Every bottle of aerated waters should carry a two-cent stamp, but shopkeepers complain that these stamps very often come loose in cold storage. That does not matter. Whenever a bottle is found without a stamp it means a fine of \$5.

Being threatened from all sides the proprietors of the restaurants and tea houses in Canton had to hold their meeting at Honan on July 9th under the protection of a military commander. The Labour Union state they will not allow the restaurants to continue doing business unless the demands of the employees are granted in full. As a matter of fact, however, strikes in Canton are getting less. Apart from the restaurant workers there are now only three or four in operation. The iron workers, the cosmetic shop joks and the joks of the tea firms are the only ones who have not settled their differences.

POSTAL STRIKE THREATENED.

The postmen of the Chinese Postal Office at Canton have presented to the Postal Commissioner a list of eleven demands, and threaten that if these are not conceded they will cease work.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CRASH NEAR HONGKONG CLUB.

ROADWAY LITTERED WITH BROKEN BOTTLES.

COOLIES INJURED.

As a lorry belonging to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., loaded with crates of empty mineral water bottles turned the corner from the Praya, near the Hongkong Club, yesterday morning, some twenty crates became dislodged and crashed to the road. Five coolies who were riding on the crates were also precipitated into the roadway, but fortunately escaped injury, except to receive some superficial cuts on the face and hands.

Two motor-cars, stationary near the pavement, escaped damage, but their wheels were surrounded with broken bottles. Broken glass also littered the pavement.

Most of the crates were broken also, and amongst the hundreds of bottles, few were intact.

The crash was heard some distance away, and brought out quite a few people from the Club and several from the Supreme Court Building.

The injured coolies were immediately taken away to be treated. It was fortunate that no pedestrians were in the roadway at the time. Some time was taken in removing the debris.

LOCAL WEDDING.

MILLARD-RAPLEY.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, yesterday, when Mr. Cyril Edwin Millard, Kowloon Dock, was married to Miss Edna Frances Alice Rapley, daughter of Mrs. J. W. M. Rapley, of Gosport, Hants, England. The Rev. G. Arrowsmith officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. R. J. Goodman, was prettily attired in a dress of ivory silk marocain with lace panels. She also wore an embroidered veil, a wreath of orange blossom, and silver shoes, and carried a bouquet of roses.

Miss Dorothy Goodman, the bridesmaid, wore a dress of helio crepe de chine with hat to match, and carried a bouquet of orchids.

Mrs. R. J. Goodman, the matron of honour, wore a dress of blue crepe de chine, trimmed with cream lace, and carried a bouquet of cream roses.

Mr. G. P. Poon was "best man."

After the ceremony, a well-attended reception was held at No. 2, Tantalum Terrace, Kowloon Docks. Bride and bridegroom, later, left for Repulse Bay, where the honeymoon is being spent. The bride's going-away costume was of flowered voile with a crinoline hat, trimmed with pink.

SUMMARY COURT.

STORY OF AN ALLEGED PARTNERSHIP.

Before Mr. Justice Wood, at the Summary Court yesterday morning, a Chinese from Kowloon City claimed \$318.50 from a carpenter of the same place, due under a Chinese "borrowing note." Defendant counterclaimed for rent due from the plaintiff.

Defendant alleged that the \$318.50 was put into his business by the plaintiff, when the latter became a partner. He allowed plaintiff to occupy a room in a house of which he was principal tenant, in lieu of interest. Defendant further alleged that the business deteriorated during the strike, and the plaintiff's capital was "swallowed up." On being shown a receipt, purporting to be payment for rent paid by the plaintiff, defendant admitted that it was his signature, but denied having received the money. He alleged that the plaintiff promised him payment, but only after he had appended his signature.

Plaintiff denied ever having been a partner.

Judgment was given, on behalf of the plaintiff, for \$21.20, and his Lordship allowed defendant's claim for rent.

Among the demands are that postmen are to be paid in taels instead of in dollars (taels being worth about 45 to 50 cents more each than dollars); that men working every day in the year are to be paid 14 months' wages instead of 12, and that they are to receive the same treatment as clerks, as far as holidays are concerned. The remainder of the demands relate to pensions after 30 years' service and like matters.

PROPERTY SALES.

EUROPEAN HOUSE PROPERTY WITHDRAWN.

There were to have been three property sales at local auctioneering rooms yesterday afternoon, but only one property was actually sold, the other two being withdrawn from the market.

At Messrs. Lammert Bros. Auction Rooms, a very valuable leasehold property, situated near Repulse Bay and Deep Water Bay, with a newly erected dwelling-house thereon, was put up for sale by order of the mortgagees.

This property, which was with vacant possession, is registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 205, and has a two-storied European house newly erected, comprising on the ground floor a large hall, drawing room, dining room, library with wide verandah overlooking garden and Deep Water Bay, kitchen and ample servants' quarters on the North side, and on the first floor four bed-rooms, four bath-rooms, drying room, amah's room, hot and cold water service and flush system throughout the house.

There is also a garage and large garden with tennis court, and the property is held for the residue of 75 years from June 8th, 1922, with a right of renewal for one further term of 75 years.

The area of the property is about 70,539 square feet, and the annual Crown rent \$334.

Mr. Lammert put the property up at an upset price of \$50,000, fixing bids at a minimum of \$1,000.

There was no advance on the upset figure, and the property was withdrawn.

MONGKOKTSUI PROPERTY.

At the China Auction Rooms, by order of the mortgagees, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, disposed of a leasehold property, situated at Mongkoktsui, Kowloon, and known as Kowloon Inland Lot, No. 1704. The property, which contains No. 183, Tung Choi Street, is held for the term of 75 years from January 8th, 1923, with an option of renewal for a further term of 75 years subject to the payment and observance of the terms and conditions contained in the Conditions of Sale.

The property, which has an area of 939 square feet, and an annual Crown rent of \$2, was started at the upset price of \$3,500, with bids of \$100 acceptable. The price rose by stages of these bids until \$3,000 was reached, at which figure Mr. Shin Fung Shin became the purchaser.

At the Auctioneering and Brokering Company's sales-room, a leasehold property at No. 10, Ying Wa Terrace, was to have been sold by order of the mortgagees, but before the time for the auction, the property was withdrawn.

OTHER SALES.

At the China Auction Rooms this afternoon, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa will offer for sale, by order of the mortgagees, a leasehold property at Nos. 68A, 70, 70A, and 72, Third Street. This property has an area of 2,338 square feet and an annual Crown rent of \$18.05.

At the China Auction Rooms to-morrow afternoon, there will be offered for sale, by order of the mortgagees, a leasehold property containing No. 80, Queen's Road Central, with an area of about 1,202 square feet and an annual Crown rent of \$21.10.

At Messrs. Lammert Bros. auction rooms to-morrow afternoon there will be put up for sale a leasehold property containing No. 17, Graham Street, by order of the mortgagees.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. A. G. de Rocha will put for sale at 2, D'Aguiar Street, by order of the mortgagees, leasehold properties, situate at Nos. 15 and 16, Mui-Fong Street. The first property has an area of 1,093 square feet and an annual Crown rent of \$10.35; while the other property has an area of 779 square feet and an annual Crown rent of \$8.55.

COLLEGIAN ENTERTAINERS.

OPENING SEASON TO-NIGHT.

Brick Morse's California Collegians, who are known as the "World-famous College Entertainers," are appearing at the City Hall to-night, and on the 19th and 21st inst.

The programme, which comprises a judicious mixture of Club singing, comic skits, instrumental solos, clog dancing and "jazz" items, is sure to attract a good audience.

The Company is on an extended tour of the Pacific North-West and the Orient.

SWEEP BANNED.

STAKE ON ST. LEGER WITHDRAWN.

POLICE ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

A sweepstake on the St. Leger, which had been organised for the benefit of local charities, has been banned by the police authorities. The police have declared the sweep to be illegal, and the organisers have had no alternative than to withdraw it.

The committee responsible for the organising, convened a meeting at the Kowloon Hotel yesterday evening, when Mr. F. Haytor presided. The attendance was small.

THE EVENTS.

The Chairman said that the proposed sweepstake had been approved by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and the Hongkong Benevolent Society who were to benefit. Unfortunately, the organisers had omitted to obtain the sanction of this police. The Director of Criminal Investigation had informed them that the running of sweepstakes was illegal. An appeal was made to the Director to reconsider his decision, and it was pointed out to him that it was unbelievable that a properly organised sweepstake could not be run whilst others were run for private gain. In his reply the Director stated that he was unable to alter his decision.

Continuing, the Chairman said that in consequence he had called the meeting and invited all Club secretaries and others who had been appointed agents for the sale of tickets to attend, so that the decision of the police might be made known to the public.

The sweepstake had to be withdrawn, and the two charities would not now have the sums promised to them. In conclusion, the Chairman emphasised that the organisers had no object of making any personal gain.

MONEY TO BE REFUNDED.

Mr. de Silva asked whether the police could not be asked to reconsider the matter.

The Chairman replied that the police had definitely refused to do so. He further stated that the various clubs and agents would have to return the tickets and refund the money to persons who had paid for tickets. The cost of printing the tickets and organising the affair would cost over a \$1,000, and the various clubs and participants would be asked to help the committee in paying off that amount.

POWER OF THE LAW.

Replying to a member who asked whether he had consulted a solicitor, the Chairman said he had done so. The solicitor had informed him that he could not break the law, and that the police had power to stop the sweep. The police could also arrest him, seize the unsold tickets, and charge him with possession.

PERSONAL LOSSES.

One member strongly objected to the police procedure. It seemed to him that the police closed their eyes to some things. The sweep, he continued, had been organised by men of integrity. He expressed surprise that the representatives of the various clubs were not present, and remarked "they don't like notoriety." He felt that another meeting should be called, and those representatives should be present.

Continuing, he said that if the sweep was withdrawn, some of the committee would lose hundreds of dollars. The public were interested in the sweep and thousands of tickets had been sold. The committee were not out to gain anything, and in proof of that Mr. Doyle of the Hongkong Bank had been suggested as treasurer.

WHAT IS AND WHAT IS NOT.

On the proposition of the Chairman, a resolution was passed to the effect that the police be requested to inform the public what is and what is not permissible as to running a sweepstake in the Colony, as much annoyance and trouble was caused to the public and organisers without definite instructions in regard to the matter.

The Chairman also remarked that he had been personally asked to participate in four sweepstakes during the last week. The resolution was passed unanimously. The meeting then closed.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

Telephone C. 4578.



HAVE A GOOD SELECTION OF SUMMER PYJAMAS NOW ON SHOW.

These have been made expressly for us and have been cut on full easy lines ensuring that comfort so essential during the hot weather.

THREE GOOD VALUES.

White Longcloth in a very fine quality. Cut with Open Neck and short sleeves and drawers.

Price \$6.50

Fancy Mercerised fine twice cloth in many delightful colourings and designs. Made with open neck.

Price \$9.75

Tropical Weight "Viyella" in a good assortment of patterns. Cut with open neck.

Price \$14.50

There are many others ranging in price from \$7.75 to \$19.50 each in every variety of cloths. Your inspection would be appreciated.

JUST ARRIVED.

ELBSCHLOSS BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE WING ON Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

969	AMERICAN MEDLEY	ONE-STEP
	SCOTTISH MEDLEY	"
3722	ONE HOUR OF LOVE	WALTZ
	PASSION	"
	I LOVE THE MOON	"
3823	LOVE'S DREAM	"
	DANCING	FOX-TROT
3849	THE COUNTRYSIDE	"
	I LOVE YOU	"
3848	BETTY IN MAYFAIR	WALTZ

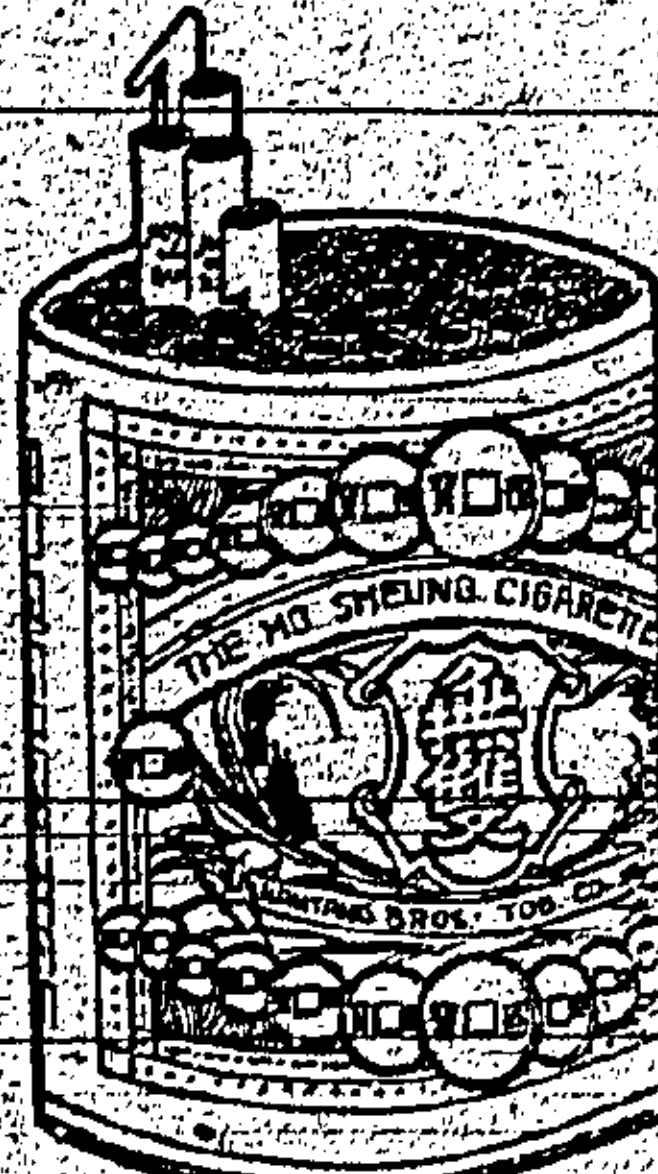
AT
ANDERSON'S

ASK FOR MO SHEUNG CIGARETTES.

They have rapidly come into favour with discriminating smokers owing to their delightful flavour and aroma.

Only well-matured Virginian tobacco used.
On sale at all tobacconists.

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG-DEVELOPMENT
BUILDING & SAVINGS
SOCIETY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of HONGKONG DEVELOPMENT BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY, LTD., will be held at the Club House, 21st May or JULY, 1926, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

That it is desirable to Wind Up this Company, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Messrs. JOHN HENNESSEY SMITH and SYDNEY HAMPTON ROSS, Incorporated Accountants, be and they are hereby appointed the Liquidators for the purpose of such Winding Up.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING which will be held on the 20th day of JULY, 1926, at the same time and place.

Dated 12th July, 1926.

By Order,
E. B. RAYMOND,
Secretary.

3770]

NOTICE.

ASSURANCE FRANCO-ASIATIQUE.
L'UBAINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LIMITED.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED BRANCH OFFICES on the First Floor of CHINA BUILDINGS and are prepared to accept FIRE and MOTOR CAR RISKS at Current Rates.

Messrs. UNION TRADING CO., LTD., continue to act as MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS for the ASSURANCE FRANCO-ASIATIQUE.

ASSURANCE FRANCO-ASIATIQUE.
L'UBAINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LIMITED.

C. G. ANDERSON,
Branch Manager.

Dated the 12th day of July, 1926. [3768]

PUBLIC AUCTION

SUNDAY, JULY 18TH, 1926,
At 3 P.M. SHARP,
4 BLOCKS OF HOUSES,
No. 1A, No. 1B, No. 3 AND No. 5,
RUE S. ROGEE.

The First Two Blocks have Verandah and the Reserve Price is \$4,500 each.
The Other Two are Without Verandah and the Reserve Price is \$4,200 each.

R. S. TILES,
Director,
THE ORIENTAL AUCTION,
Macao, China. [3767]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR OCEAN ISLAND AND APIA
(SAMOA).

THE Steamer "HAICHING" will be despatched for the above Ports (and Return) on or about TUESDAY, the 20th INSTANT.

The Return Voyage will occupy about 45 to 50 days.

A limited Number of First and Second Class Passengers can be taken.

For Passage, Apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
[3761]

HONGKONG & KOWLOON
TAXICAB CO., LTD.

THE THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 35, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL, on TUESDAY, the 20th of JULY, 1926, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors for the Year ended 30th April, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th of JULY, 1926, to THURSDAY, the 20th of JULY, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. KOWE,
Managing Director.

[3763]

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN &
MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 35, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL, on THURSDAY, the 22nd of JULY, 1926, at 11.30 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 31st December, 1925, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 10th of JULY, 1926, to THURSDAY, the 22nd of JULY, 1926, both days inclusive.

FHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1926. [3744]

TENANCY Available at the "AN-GEORGE" 9, MAGAZINE GAP ROAD, Near May Road Station. Moderate Rental. Detached House, Bright and Airy, in Splendid Location, having Excellent Views of Harbour. Exceedingly Well Furnished with Hot and Cold Water, Well Fitted Bathrooms, with Flush System. Laundry well equipped with Tiled Washing Tanks. Vegetable Garden. Two Telephone Lines. HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS, SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO. TEL. 4630.

INTIMATIONS.



NOTICE.

WRITTEN Applications are invited for the Post of BOARDING OFFICER, HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

Successful Applicant will be Required to Act as MASTER of "KAU SING" in addition to his other Duties.

Applicants should be of British Nationality and must hold a Board of Trade Certificate of Competency as Master. They should not be more than 35 years of age.

Salary will be £350 rising to £450 Per Annum by Increments of £20 Annually paid in Dollars according to Scale laid down in the Government General Orders.

Free Quarters and Uniform will be provided.

Applications to be Addressed to THE HARBOUR MASTER, HONGKONG, enclosing References [3718]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF THE
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

Situate at VICTORIA in the Colony of Hongkong and registered at the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 173 with the Premises thereon known as No. 17, GRAHAM STREET,

WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH JULY, 1926,

At 3 P.M.

By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,

Auctioneers.

Their Sale Rooms, No. 61 DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—
Messrs. WOO AND NASH,
Mortgagee's Solicitors,
Nos. 4 and 6, Queen's Road Central,
OR TO—
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
Auctioneers,
No. 61, DUNDRELL Street.
Dated the 30th June, 1926. [3752]

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

THE BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE beg to inform All interested in SAFE DEPOSIT, that they have actually in their New Building, 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES at the Yearly Rate of \$8 for the Small Size and \$12 for the Large Size. Please Apply to The CASHIER. [3478]

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR.

Art & Curio Experts.

TEMPORARILY REMOVED

TO

ST GEORGE'S BUILDING,

CHATER ROAD, 2ND FLOOR—LIFT—

All are Cordially Invited to View our FINE COLLECTION. [118]

LOST.

SHARE WARRANT (No. E. 999) with its 7 DIVIDEND COUPONS of THE CHEE HSIN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD., WAS LOST at Peking, and Has Been Rendered Null and Void. The Public is Herewith Advised Not to Negotiate the Same.

NIEH CHIH HSUN.
[3703]

TO LET

OFFICES in KING'S LANE, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS and ICE HOUSE STREET, also SHOP in CENTRAL DISTRICT. Apply HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., 11, Queen's Road Central. [3766]

TO LET—GODOWN, No. 150, PRATA

EAST. Possession from 1st SEPTEMBER, 1926—Apply—GANDE, PRIOE & Co., LTD. [3743]

TO LET.

A 4-Roomed FLAT in HUMPHREYS BUILDING. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Building. [3735]

FOLKESTONE.—Best Position, Com-

fortable Furnished Third Floor FLAT (No. 114) TO LET NOVEMBER TO MARCH—Three Bedrooms, Two Sitting Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen, etc. 34 Guinea Per Week. Trustworthy Maid (Good Plain Cook) Can be Left if Required. Write Box 3722, c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office. [3723]

TO LET—KING EDWARD HOTEL

BUILDING. For Particulars, Apply to the CHINA LAND & INVESTMENT CO., LTD., BANK OF CHINA BUILDING. [3673]

THREE Ground Floor FLATS, 15, 17

and 19, CANNON ROAD, near KINGS CROSS, Kowloon. Three Rooms, Modern Bath, Kitchen, etc. Moderate Rental—Apply HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS, SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO. TEL. 4630.

INTIMATIONS.

FULLY VILLAS.—At the TERMINUS of the new BUS SERVICE, European residences equipped with modern sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage and comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants quarters, etc., at \$150 and upwards. These comfortable residences, on MOUNT DAVY ROAD, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [3429]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS
OF SALE

OF THE
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTIES

Situate at VICTORIA in the Colony of Hongkong and known as Nos. 68A, 70, 70A and 72, THIRD STREET.

To be Sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION
TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF JULY, 1926,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

AT THE
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG,
BY
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

The Properties consist of all those Pieces or Parcels of Ground situate at VICTORIA in the Colony of Hongkong and known and registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 623 THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION B OF INLAND LOT No. 623 AND SECTION G OF INLAND LOT No. 623, together with the Erections and Buildings thereon known as Nos. 68A, 70, 70A and 72, THIRD STREET.

The Properties are held for the Unexpired Residue of the Term of Nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and Nine hundred and ninety-nine years from the 8th JUNE 1881, and the 25th NOVEMBER 1881, respectively, created by Two several Indentures of Crown Lease dated respectively the 30th NOVEMBER 1881, and the 20th JUNE 1881, and made between His Late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA of the one part and DELFINO NORONHA of the other part and His Late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA of the one part and CHOW A TUCK and CHUN A HANG of the other part respectively.

Total Annual Crown Rent: \$18.08.
Total Area: 2,688 Square feet.

For Further Particulars, Apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Mortgagee's Solicitors,
OR TO
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1926. [3735]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF THE
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTIES

Situate at HOK UN, Kowloon and VICTORIA in the Colony of Hongkong and known as—

1.—THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 1946 together with No. 8, STATION STREET. Area: 1,051.3 square feet. Annual Crown Rent: \$5.12.

2.—SECTION G OF INLAND LOT No. 1938 together with No. 3, Tai ON Terrace. Annual Crown Rent: \$14.50. Area: 906.20 square feet.

3A.—SECTION F OF INLAND LOT No. 370 together with Nos. 2 and 3, CIRCULAR PATHWAY and Nos. 9 and 10, TSIU ON LANE. Annual Crown Rent: \$14.44. Area: 1,241 square feet.

3B.—SECTION G OF INLAND LOT No. 370 together with No. 5, CIRCULAR PATHWAY and No. 7, TSIU ON LANE. Annual Crown Rent: \$13.13. Area: 839 square feet.

3C.—SECTION No. 2 OF SECTION C OF INLAND LOT No. 3A together with No. 10, CIRCULAR PATHWAY and No. 2, TSIU ON LANE. Annual Crown Rent: \$12.77. Area: 1,296 square feet.

3D.—THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION C OF INLAND LOT No. 3A and SECTION No. 1 OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 3A together with No. 3, TSIU ON LANE and No. 9, CIRCULAR PATHWAY. Annual Crown Rent: \$13.31 and \$0.97. Area: 170 square feet and 1,593 square feet.

3E.—SUBSECTION 2 OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 3A and SECTION 1 of INLAND LOT No. 370 together with No. 4, TSIU ON LANE and No. 8, CIRCULAR PATHWAY. Annual Crown Rent: \$4.00 and \$0.01. Area: 704 square feet and 1.5 square feet.

3F.—SUBSECTIONS 3 and 4 of SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 3A and SECTION H OF INLAND LOT No. 370 together with No. 5, TSIU ON LANE and No. 7, CIRCULAR PATHWAY. Annual Crown Rent: \$0.62, \$0.85 and \$0.52. Area: 8.5 square feet, 143.75 square feet and 627 square feet.

4.—SUBSECTION No. 1 OF SECTION A OF KOWLOON ISLAND LOT No. 1462 together with No. 1474, Kowloon Cliff Road. Annual Crown Rent: \$4.00 and \$5.30. Area: 750 square feet.

To be Sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN 9 LOTS
ON
TUESDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF JULY, 1926,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

AT THE
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG,
BY
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Mortgagee's Solicitors,
Prime's Building, Hongkong,
OR TO
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, the 8th day of July, 1926. [3763]

INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S
Celebrated
DRY GINGER
ALE

Its unique 'dryness' delightful aroma and rich flavour are features which give this beverage the IMMENSE POPULARITY it deserves.

It has been repeatedly declared by travellers, tourists and others, that WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE is UNEQUALLED by any similar product throughout the world.

"PYERIS"
SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

A Delicious Table Water, healthful and refreshing. Surpassing in quality the celebrated European Spa Waters. Blends excellently with Wines and Spirits, especially Whiskey.

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

FORMAZONE—THE
NON-ALCOHOLIC
CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
ESTABLISHED 1841. [50]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Chief Detective Inspector T. MURPHY desires to thank all friends for kind messages and floral tributes sent in his recent bereavement. He wishes also to thank those who showed their sympathy by attending the funeral of his wife and to express his appreciation and gratitude to the medical and nursing staffs at the Victoria Hospital for the unremitting attention paid to his wife during her illness. [3772]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 13TH, 1926.

LOCAL ARCHITECTURE.

In this Colony art in any of its manifold expressions reveals traces of the divergent ideals of the East and the West. It has been said that art cannot really be understood without going far back into its history, and tracing its course downwards to our own time, and that only in this way it is possible to grasp the line of its true development. The complaint has been made that the young British architects of the post-war school show a great tendency to ignore that lesson. It is a rushing to the opposite extreme indulged in by British architects of half a century ago. They had an exaggerated reverence for the past. Both of the extremist schools may be said to have shown tendencies equally futile.

In the middle of the last century there were two men who had a great influence on English architecture. They were NORMAN SHAW and PHILIP WEBB. They were real students of their profession who introduced new ideas, but who did not profess to ignore the lessons of the past. The new school in England say, in effect,

"there must be only one style, that of the present." They say that it must be efficient and answer its purpose. Householders in Hongkong will, of course, trust that our local architects will always have that idea well in mind when they design new houses. It is, however, a little alarming to learn that the new English school aim "at the sensational and dramatic rather than the emotional and intellectual." As we look around at some of the pre-war buildings in Hongkong we almost wonder if this new English school had its origin here. We have several examples of attempts at the "sensational and dramatic rather than the emotional and intellectual." Do we really want to have thrills when we first catch sight of a building?

We must take it for granted that the first essential of any building is that it should answer the purpose for which it was built. We require something more, however, than that the structure shall stand up, keep out the wet, and be convenient in practice: a builder of experience can accomplish that. The architect has to use his powers of imagination to transmute the practical demands into terms of aesthetic value. Especially must he take into consideration the local surroundings. If we may venture to criticise some of the work done by architects in Hongkong it is that this last requirement has not been kept sufficiently in mind. We have variety enough to please the greatest advocate of change of style. It has been humorously said that Hongkong has originated at least one new style of architecture—the style *compra-doric*.

It would be of interest to the community if some prominent local architect would give us a lecture, say at the Helena May Institute, upon local architecture. The Hon. Mr. H. W. BIRD has had a long experience of the Far East, and he has a sense of humour that is essential to explain the reason for the appearance of some of our buildings. Mr. COLBOURN LITTLE could tell us some interesting facts. We admit that there is the difficulty of professional etiquette. The criticism of any building involves, not merely a question of facts, but a matter of taste. While both architects are in competition one cannot possibly criticise the other. Local architects, however, retire. Some of them have retired in a more or less affluent state after only a few years of residence in Hongkong. One young architect said quite frankly "I hated Hongkong because I could not express myself in my work. I had to do so by paying structures. So I worked as a man in prison, looking forward to the day of liberation when I could retire. In England I shall do only the type of work that pleases me." If that aspirant for things that are beautiful had given us a public lecture before he left the Colony we should have learnt quite a lot. All sorts of schools have influenced our local architecture. Everywhere there are traces of Europe and Asia and even of America. The one thing that is noticeable about Chinese architecture is its monotony of type. The Chinese architect is mesmerised and obsessed by "old custom." The felt tents of the nomad KHANS enshrouded him to the marquee pattern. The eaves of that material is shown in the upturned eaves in the curve of the ridge and in the tremors caused by the wind which the tiling is supposed to make real. Yet there is something wonderful about some of the great triumphs of the Chinese architects. It is impossible to visit the Temple of Heaven, the Forbidden City or the Summer Palace at Peking without recognising, if not the ability of the architect, the genius of the true artist. It is colour and setting, not mathematical calculations, that is so wonderful in Peking.

In China the general style of architecture has not changed with conquest or alteration of ideas about religion. Spain shows us the beauty of Moorish architecture. Constantinople reveals the influence of Christianity. The history of Europe can be traced in its buildings.

The millions of followers of Mahomet in China, the inspired Bhuddist Missionaries from India, Christianity and even Judaism have left practically no architectural mark in the country. What of the future? Will China take as its pattern the buildings of Hongkong and the Settlements? Will American utilitarianism swamp out the glory of colour and the beautiful settings designed by the artists of the days before foreign educational influences produced Young China? We cannot say. All that we can do is to plead the value of trying to make buildings beautiful as well as useful. Man cannot live by bread alone; bricks and stucco work do not lead our thoughts to the highest things in life. Even if we are Unitarians or free thinkers we must acknowledge the great cultural influence upon Europe of the Christian Catholics. Can we persuade our local architects to work harder for the sacred cause of a city beautiful?

The return, in connection with notifiable diseases, showed that during the forty-eight hours, ended July 11th, there was one case (Chinese) of puerperal fever.

The general public is asked to note that on and after July 15th, Kowloon buses will only stop for taking up and setting down passengers at the places marked by signboards. Notices to this effect are being posted up.

A Chinese, aged about 40 years, was sent to hospital on Sunday, after being found lying stunned in the roadway in the Central District. The man had three abrasions on his body. How he was injured is at present unknown.

Before Mr. J. H. B. Nihil, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a young apprentice of the Nam Wah Knitting factory was ordered to receive ten strokes with the cane for stealing four pairs of scissors from the factory.

The Singapore Coroner, Mr. F. G. Bourne, returned a verdict of suicide, at the conclusion of the inquest held upon a German, Mr. Da Guido Richter. The deceased was found hanging by a strap from some expanded metal in a house in Thomson Road, Singapore.

A sixteen-year old Chinese youth was drowned while bathing near the railway pier in Kowloon on Sunday afternoon. Others of the party attempted to rescue him when he was seen to be in difficulties, but failed. The body was recovered an hour later and sent to the mortuary.

The village of Tongshan, in the Tai-ping district, was looted by robbers on Friday last and a number of inhabitants were killed and injured. One of the villagers escaped and was brought to Hongkong. He has since died in the Government Civil Hospital, from stab wounds.

Ching Yim Chow, the Northern Chinese actor, and his troupe of 140 artistes, after a season of thirty nights at the opened season of the last night, it is stated that the actual salaries of the troupe alone will amount to \$32,000, of which Mr. Ching will receive \$15,000. Seven dollars a seat is being charged.

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The millions of followers of Mahomet in China, the inspired Bhuddist Missionaries from India, Christianity and even Judaism have left practically no architectural mark in the country. What of the future? Will China take as its pattern the buildings of Hongkong and the Settlements? Will American utilitarianism swamp out the glory of colour and the beautiful settings designed by the artists of the days before foreign educational influences produced Young China? We cannot say. All that we can do is to plead the value of trying to make buildings beautiful as well as useful. Man cannot live by bread alone; bricks and stucco work do not lead our thoughts to the highest things in life. Even if we are Unitarians or free thinkers we must acknowledge the great cultural influence upon Europe of the Christian Catholics. Can we persuade our local architects to work harder for the sacred cause of a city beautiful?

The return, in connection with notifiable diseases, showed that during the forty-eight hours, ended July 11th, there was one case (Chinese) of puerperal fever.

The general public is asked to note that on and after July 15th, Kowloon buses will only stop for taking up and setting down passengers at the places marked by signboards. Notices to this effect are being posted up.

A Chinese, aged about 40 years, was sent to hospital on Sunday, after being found lying stunned in the roadway in the Central District. The man had three abrasions on his body. How he was injured is at present unknown.

Before Mr. J. H. B. Nihil, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a young apprentice of the Nam Wah Knitting factory was ordered to receive ten strokes with the cane for stealing four pairs of scissors from the factory.

The Singapore Coroner, Mr. F. G. Bourne, returned a verdict of suicide, at the conclusion of the inquest held upon a German, Mr. Da Guido Richter. The deceased was found hanging by a strap from some expanded metal in a house in Thomson Road, Singapore.

A sixteen-year old Chinese youth was drowned while bathing near the railway pier in Kowloon on Sunday afternoon. Others of the party attempted to rescue him when he was seen to be in difficulties, but failed. The body was recovered an hour later and sent to the mortuary.

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THE THIRD TEST.

AUSTRALIANS HIT UP BIG SCORE.

CENTURY BY RICHARDSON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 12th.

The spectators at Leeds to-day, for the second day's play in the Third Test match, numbered 20,000. The weather was sultry, and a storm was menacing.

After a confident start Woodfull was out with a poor stroke to leg, the score then being 375 for 4 wickets. J. M. Taylor lasted for only four overs, and then was brilliantly caught, making the score 385 for 5. Gregory enlivened the proceedings somewhat, but after half an hour was taken in second slip, the Australians having then collected 423 for 6 wickets.

Richardson scored his century after three hours' play, failing at a hot return to Macaulay which was brilliantly fielded.

The score then was 432 for 7 wickets. Ryder lasted 65 minutes, being middle-stamped, making the score 463 for 8 wickets. Oldfield was the next out, the score then being 402 for 8.

The latest scores are as follows:—

Australians, 1st innings.	
Bardsley, c Sutcliffe, b Tate	0
Woodfull, b Tate	141
Macarney, c Hendren, b Macaulay	151
Andrews, l.b.w., b Kilner	4
Richardson, run out	100
Taylor, c Strudwick, b Geary	4
Gregory, c Geary, b Kilner	26
Ryder, b Tate	42
Oldfield, l.b.w., b Tate	14
Grimmett, c Sutcliffe, b Geary	1
Mailey, not out	1
Extras	10
Total	494

Bowling: Tate took 4 wickets for 69; Macaulay 1 for 12; Kilner 2 for 106; Geary 2 for 130; and Woolley 0 for 26.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

BRITISH AIR RACE.

THE FASTEST TIME IN KING'S CUP COMPETITION.

RUGBY, July 11th.

In the Air race for the King's Cup, Squadron Leader Jones, who came in third, won the special prize for the fastest time in the race, with average speed of 151.62 miles.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH SITUATION.

EX-SERVICEMEN'S APPEAL TO THE U.S.

PARIS, July 11th.

A party of blind and disabled ex-servicemen, carrying flags headed a procession of disabled ex-servicemen, organized as an appeal to America to grant a more lenient debt settlement. The streets were lined by large crowds.

The procession stopped at the statue of Washington and deposited a wreath composed of flowers of Franco-American colours and also a plaque inscribed with an appeal to America to re-open the debt question and not consent to an agreement which will result in French ruin and loss of independence.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

ANGLO-FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS.

RUGBY, July 11th.

The French Ambassador in London yesterday completed arrangements for the visit of the French Finance Minister M. Caillaux, who, it is stated, will fly from Paris to-morrow to resume negotiations with the Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, for a settlement of the French Debt.

It is not anticipated that the visit will extend much beyond 24 hours. In view of the provisional Caillaux-Churchill agreement of last year, under which France undertook to pay an average annuity of £12,500,000 over a period of 65 years, and of recent exchanges between the British Treasury and M. Puyanne, Financial Attaché at the French Embassy in London, it is generally believed that the outstanding difficulties may be disposed of, and an agreement signed, in time to permit of M. Caillaux's return to Paris on Tuesday.

THE AMERICAN DISASTER.

SEVERAL VILLAGES PRACTICALLY DESTROYED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 11th.

A late message from Morris Town says that a military cordon has been established round an area of sixteen square miles.

The naval arsenal, valued at \$80,000,000 has been destroyed and the army arsenal at Picatinny, half a mile away, is undergoing destruction by a series of minor explosions.

Several villages are reported to be practically destroyed. The first terrific explosions shook houses for miles around and blew motor-cars off the roads. The inhabitants are terror-stricken, as all night long there were lurid flares, incessant rumbling, and ashes and burning fragments descending on villages.

Danger hampers the work of rescue, but the injured people coming in are being treated in improvised hospitals.

THE CASUALTIES.

DOVER, July 11th.

Hitherto three only are known among the 50 said to have been killed, 100 are injured and twenty missing in the Lake Denmark explosions.

The total of dead cannot be ascertained with certainty until the debris is cleared up.

Towns 15 miles away show marks of the hail of debris. Two hundred buildings were destroyed within the Arsenal area.

Fires are still raging, but 18 naval magazines are intact.

The American Red Cross rushed help to the scene.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

THEIR MAJESTIES.

WARMLY WELCOMED IN LONDON'S EAST END.

RUGBY, July 11th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen were most warmly welcomed by the people of East London yesterday, when they paid a visit to the gas-works at East Ham, to inaugurate a new unloading plant, which is the largest in Europe.

The King set in motion the new plant, and its method of handling the coal was explained to His Majesty. It is capable of unloading, by means of travelling cranes, 2,000 tons of coal per hour. In order to carry the weight of the cranes, each weighing 120 tons, caissons were sunk into the river bed. First unloading from the coal steamer, the cranes deliver the fuel into small hoppers and thence into two belt conveyors the coal being automatically weighed in transit. The coal is then distributed to retort houses by aid of an elaborate railway system which covers over sixty miles of track.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOROCCAN SULTAN.

OFFICIALLY WELCOMED IN FRANCE.

TOULON, July 11th.

The Sultan of Morocco has arrived aboard the cruiser *Paris* in order to attend the inauguration of a new Moslem mosque in Paris and other ceremonies celebrating the victory over Abdel-Krim. The cruiser was received by a salute of twenty-one guns. Representatives of President Doumergue and M. Briand boarded the cruiser and welcomed the Sultan and M. Steeg.

MORE INDIAN RIOTS.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, July 11th.

There has been a serious Hindu-Moslem outbreak in one of the suburbs. Large numbers of Moslems rushed from a Mosque, and attacked a Hindu religious procession escorting a car with idols. Fifteen Hindus were injured and sent to hospital. The car was damaged. Police were quickly on the spot and controlled the situation.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KOREAN INDIGNATION.

COUNTRY INFLAMED AGAINST AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

SEQUEL TO APPLE STEALING.

TOKYO, July 12th.

The American Consul-General, Mr. Miller, at Seoul, has reported to U.S.

Embassy that the recent wave of indignation sweeping throughout Korea was the result of the publication of a story to the effect that an American missionary had branded the cheeks of a Korean boy "thief." Mr. Miller has verified the following, which was published by Korean newspapers, namely, that Dr. Haysmire, a Seventh Day Adventist Medical Missionary, connected with the mission at Pinyang, caught a young boy stealing apples from his orchard.

He summoned the mother and threatened to hand the youth over to the police. On the mother pleading with the doctor, he thereupon called a nurse to bring acid, with which he painted the Korean words "thief" on each cheek. The incident occurred in September and was believed to have been forgotten, when the boy was recently forced to quit school, because of the ridicule over his branded cheeks. Then the story became public, and wide-spread indignation was felt by Koreans. Whereupon the doctor reimbursed the boy's mother and also offered a public apology. Notwithstanding payment and the apology, it is expected that charges will be filed against the doctor in the Korean prefectural courts.

The Japanese vernacular newspapers are now also expressing indignation and urging that Haysmire should be expelled from the country.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PORTUGUESE POLITICS.

GENERAL DA COSTA RELEASED FROM PRISON.

LISBON, July 11th.

General Da Costa has been liberated and will be given a confidential mission abroad.

LATER.

General Da Costa has embarked on a warship for the Azores.

COBBAM'S FLIGHT.

TO PROCEED ON TUESDAY WITH AIR FORCE MECHANIC.

LONDON, July 11th.

Mr. Alan Cobham will leave here on Tuesday, accompanied by an Air Force Mechanic, Sergeant Ward, having decided not to wait for the mechanic whom the De Havilland Company is sending out.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

OBITUARY.

SENATOR J. W. WEEKS.

LANCASTER (New Hampshire), July 12th.

The death is announced of the ex-Secretary of War, Mr. Weeks.

[Mr. John Wingate Weeks, who was 66 years of age, was a well-known American Senator.]

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MOTOR-CAR HIRE IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW GENERAL MOTORS SCHEME.

NEW YORK, June 29th.

The General Motors Company have announced a novel plan for selling motor travel at retail. Through the Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary organization, it is organizing a corporation with a capital of 30,000,000 dollars (\$20,000,000) of which 10,000,000 dollars (\$20,000,000) is to be made immediately available. The new company is to be called the Hertz Drive Company. It will act as a hold company controlling State and local driving companies throughout the United States.

When the scheme is in operation it will be possible for customers to engage a car at any of the companies' numerous agencies, drive it as much or as little as he pleases, and when he returns it pay for its use at so much per mile as shown by meter. The charge will include petrol, oil, and insurance. The car need not be returned to the original agencies, and one engaged in New York for example, may be left in New Orleans or Chicago or any other station.

A WIFE'S DEATH.

HUSBAND CHARGED WITH MURDER.

FREQUENT QUARRELS ALLEGED.

The belief that his wife had been in love with his brother-in-law is stated to have been the basis of frequent violent quarrels between an Aberdeen husband and his wife, and is alleged to have led up to the infliction of a fatal stab wound in the woman's throat with a chisel on the morning of June 21st.

The woman died as a result of the wound and the sequel to her death is that her husband appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, charged with murder.

Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg (Assistant Crown Solicitor) prosecuted.

Outlining the case, Mr. Hazlerigg said the defendant was charged with the murder of his wife on June 21st. At that time the woman was living at 24, Wu Pak Street, Aberdeen. The defendant and his wife had been married for about twenty years, and there were six children of the marriage. The defendant had formerly been employed as a carpenter, but latterly had been employed as a bricklayer by his brother-in-law.

Until two years ago defendant, his wife and children were living with the defendant's brother-in-law, but then the wife, daughter and three youngest sons went to Aberdeen, where they occupied the front room at the house mentioned. From the time of that splitting up of the family the defendant did not appear to have supported his wife. He had paid occasional visits, however, and there had been frequent quarrels.

THE QUARRELS.

The basis of the quarrels seemed to be that the husband thought his wife had been in love with his brother-in-law. Then there had been the question of the disposal of the two younger sons. Defendant wanted them to be sold, but the wife did not agree with this. Another bone of contention had been the betrothal of the eldest daughter, the arrangements for her marriage being made by the wife.

There appeared, continued Mr. Hazlerigg, to have been frequent visits and family councils, when the matter was discussed. On June 20th nothing of importance appeared to have happened, but on the morning of June 21st occupants on the floor were aroused by cries of "Save Life." On going to the front room, these people saw the defendant standing by the side of his wife's bed; and the woman was bleeding from a wound in the throat. The woman staggered to another room and the man ran into the street, where he was held until taken into custody. The woman died in the Government Civil Hospital later from hemorrhage.

During a search of the premises, continued Mr. Hazlerigg, the police found a chisel, which had the shaft tied with blue cloth. There was no wooden handle to it, but this appeared to be the instrument with which the fatal wound was caused. There did not seem to be any motive for the infliction of the wound beyond these quarrels, and there did not appear to have been any violent quarrel on the morning of June 21st.

In reply to the charge of murder, concluded Mr. Hazlerigg, defendant had said "I did not intend to kill her. I had quarrelled with her and fought with her."

After hearing formal police evidence, his Worship adjourned the case for further hearing this afternoon.

OLD GOLD MINES SEARCH.

ENDS IN FINDING ANCIENT BONES AND POTTERY.

Discovery of the bones of a race of giants more than 10 feet tall is reported by Captain D. W. Page, an American, and Captain F. W. Davalda, an Englishman, who returned from an unsuccessful search for legendary Spanish gold mines in Mexico.

The two men said they found the bones and pottery about 600 years old in great burial grounds in mountainous southwest of Tepic. The reported discovery finds some substantiation in tales handed down among Indian tribes of the west coast of Mexico.

THIS YEAR'S BISLEY.

EARL JELICOE ON CHANGES IN PROGRAMME.

30,000 BOYS COMPETING.

Earl Jellicoe referred to changes in the programme of the Bisley meeting, which is being held from July 5th to July 17th, in his speech at the spring meeting of the National Rifle Association at the Royal United Service Institution.

CHANGES IN THE KING'S.

In the Service rifle programme, he said, considerable changes and innovations had been made. In the premier competition, the King's Prize, the second stage had been changed to ten shots at 300, 500, and 600 yards, a total of thirty shots to count at short ranges. This would make the totals for short and long ranges the same, and would meet the views of many competitors that in the past too much had depended upon the long-range shooting. The first stage (qualifying) and the third stage remained the same as last year.

The order of firing the practices in her Majesty Queen Mary's Prize had been changed as follows: Deliberate, fire and movement, rapid and snap shooting, and other competitions fired under standardised Service conditions. The Brookwood, would be introduced on the Stickle-down Range, ten shots at 1,100 yards.

SERVICE RIFLE TEAM MATCHES.

Dealing with the principal changes in Service rifle team matches Lord Jellicoe said that cover had been eliminated in the "Roberts" Cup on account of the difficulty in even adjudication, and the match would be "snap-shooting in the open." The "United Hospital" would be seven shots at 300, 500, and 600 yards. The Universities' Snap-Shooting Match for teams of eight had been thrown open to all Officers Training Corps of the senior division.

THE JUNIOR KOLAPORE CUP.

A Junior Kolapore Match for teams of four from any of the Colonies or Dependencies of the Empire had been instituted. The Greater Dominions, Canada, Australia, India, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Irish Free State, would be ineligible to compete. The intention of the match was to attract competitors to Bisley from the smaller countries of the Empire who were unable to send teams of eight to compete in the Kolapore proper.

There would be an inter-Services match for teams of twenty from the Royal Navy, Marines, Regular and Territorial Armies, and Royal Air Force, also fired under Kolapore condition.

300,000 BOYS TO COMPETE.

Lord Jellicoe also said that the competitions for the King's Trophy, the Imperial Challenge Shields, and the King's shield, which were progressing, and there had been a satisfactory increase in the entries received from home units this year of some 1,500 boys. It was hoped that this year they would have at least 30,000 boys competing.

In a reference to the appeal for funds he said that the response to the council's appeal for £2,000 to enable them to take advantage of the generous offer of £2,000, and so to clear off their outstanding debt, had not met and was not meeting with the response they all hoped would be forthcoming. The amount received to date was only £1,800. He hoped the remaining £2,200 would be raised quickly, so that the £2,000 offered could be secured.

CHRIST IN INDIA.

A REMARKABLE MANUSCRIPT.

Documentary evidence of a journey by Christ to India is reported to have been discovered by Professor Nicholas Roerich, the artist and archaeologist, who heads the American expedition through the unexplored East. According to an announcement published here, Roerich reports that he found manuscripts at least 1,500 years old in Hemis Monastery in Tibet. The story of the journey as related in these manuscripts, is that Christ, called "Issa, the best of human sons," secretly left his parents, and with messengers of Jerusalem turned towards India to become perfected in the divine word and to study the laws of the great Buddha. Issa wandered through India, preached to the lowest castes, and returned to Israel in his 29th year. It is recorded that Issa was tried by the ruler of Jerusalem, also referred to as Pilate.

BOMBAY SCANDAL.

THREE CORPORATION OFFICERS GUILTY OF BRIBERY.

BOMBAY, June 11th.

The Municipal Corporation, to-day, after nearly two hours' discussion, adopted the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into charges of bribery and corruption against certain Corporation officials.

The Committee, *inter alia*, unanimously found three officers, including one European, guilty, and recommended their forced resignation, failing which dismissal.

A number of members of the Corporation criticised the recommendation as too lenient considering the alleged misappropriation committed, according to the Committee's findings, by the officers.

The amendment to the effect that the officers be dismissed and denied pensions was lost by the narrow majority of one. It was maintained that the Committee's recommendation was the result of a desire to secure unanimity and temper justice with mercy in view of the long service of the officers.

F.M.S. ADVERTISING.

RESULTS OF PUBLICITY THROUGH THE PRESS.

The report of the administration of the Malay States Information Agency in London, for 1925, states that the most important feature in the advertising campaign was the publication under a financial guarantee from the Agency and with its co-operation of a special Malay-an Supplement to the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*.

As a condition of publication the Agency was called upon to guarantee a minimum revenue from advertisements.

Owing to a variety of circumstances, the advertisement revenue was considerably less than was anticipated and the full amount guaranteed should have easily been obtained.

The experience of this, the first venture of its kind on which the Agency has embarked, should make it possible, in the event of a similar undertaking, on a future occasion, to avoid many mistakes that were made.

There seems no reason to doubt that it should be possible to obtain the advantages of such a unique form of publicity at no greater cost than the charge for the Agency's own advertisement, which must, of course, occupy a prominent position in such an issue.

Small advertisements continued to appear in the London financial and in some of the more important provincial papers, while space was usually reserved in special numbers of leading journals such as the *Morning Post*, *Empire*, *Evening News*, the *Mining Journal*, *Empire Number*, and the *India-Rubber Journal*, *Souvenir Number*.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PRESS.

The number of articles contributed to the Press during the last five years has been: 1921 72, 1922 74, 1923 101, 1924 116, 1925 50.

Articles dealing with matters of exceptional public interest are invariably published by the papers to which they are contributed. The publication of articles of more restricted interest is more likely to be secured if advertising space is taken in the paper concerned.

The curtailment of the advertising programme, necessitated by a regard for economy and by the cost of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial Supplement* was, therefore, made to synchronize with the period of the Exhibition, when publicity articles could not be contributed to the Press.

At the close of the Exhibition, advertisements were renewed and propaganda articles were again distributed for publication.

The work of this department has, however, been put in the shade by the exceptional press publicity enjoyed by Malaya during the latter half of the year on account of the boom in the rubber market.

Professional journalists commissioned to write articles on the country received every assistance from the Agency, the most recent statistics being supplied, photographs for illustration lent, and draft articles, when the contributor so desired, revised for publication.

DAWES PLAN DENOUNCED.

GERMAN NATIONALIST OUTBURST.

At the present critical juncture in German home policy, when rumours of a more or less distant Monarchist bid for a dictatorship are heard on all sides, Count Westarp, leader of the German Nationalists in the Reichstag, has delivered an important speech. Speaking at Schwerin, he in all seriousness interpreted the fall of Dr. Brüning as due to the misdeeds of the ex-Chancellor's Locarno policy.

He denounced the Dawes agreement as the source of Germany's economic woes, urging that no Government could find a remedy for the disastrous condition of the country's industries without a "forceful foreign policy." He predicted an inevitable deficit for autumn in the Reich's finances. "Would could be expected," he asked, when the Treasury had to spend, as at present, 150,000,000 marks a month for unemployment relief alone.

In lurid terms he emphasised the menace of the Bolshevik revolutionary movement now knocking at Germany's door, and warned his hearers that the Bolshevists on the confiscation of Royal Property to take place on June 30th was nothing short of a Bolshevik attack on property in general. He concluded by demanding that the Nationalists should be associated with the present Coalition and thus release the Cabinet from its present disastrous tacit arrangement for future collaboration with the Socialists.

Herr Strösemann, leader of the German People's party, speaking at Rostock, severely criticised Count Westarp's fallacious view that the present economic plight was a consequence of the Dawes Pact. He insisted that it was rather an unforeseen concomitant than a result of the Pact. The first two years under the Pact were intended to give Germany a breathing space. Unfortunately a wave of unemployment had swept over Germany and upset all the calculations. Germany would, however, have been infinitely worse off if there had been no Dawes Pact. Should it turn out eventually that the Dawes system failed to produce the result expected by Germany and the other signatory Powers, said the Minister, a change in its methods could be discussed, but before any change could be made a mutual agreement would have to be come to between the Powers concerned.



After Exercising Wash Out The Pores

With Cuticura Soap and have a clear fresh complexion. As stated by Cuticura Ointment, it does much to prevent pimples and keep the skin healthy. Cuticura Talcum is a perfect powder.

Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold throughout the world. British Empire. Cuticura & Sons, Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

INSURE

YOUR

MOTOR CAR

WITH

GILMANS.

THE

"OCEAN" COMPREHENSIVE POLICY

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

THE Steamship.

"ALIPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port at Noon on SATURDAY, the 17th JULY, 1946, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Passes will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages must be declared. For further Particulars, Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1946. [3771]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE Steamship "ERMLAND"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., where, and/or from the Wharves, Delivery can be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 13th July, 1946, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must reach us by 15th July, 1946, or they will not be recognized. All damaged Packages will be examined by Messrs. Godard and Douglas (Marine Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on the 12th July, 1946.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JEBSSEN & Co., Agents, Hongkong.**

Hongkong, 6th July, 1946. [3747]



THE LIGHTER SIDE IN THE LONDON COURTS.

A FEW PLEASANTRIES.

The general strike must, I think, have confused some people as to their dates. This would account for the Bank Holiday having a record quietness.

Its aftermath was poor, beyond all reason; so poor, in fact, that Edward, James and Patrick were the only flotsam which an ebbing holiday tide deposited before Mr. Boyd at Westminster Police Court.

Edward proved a mystery to all except Mr. Boyd. His offence was that he had fallen by the wayside, and Edward, who looked a cross between a First Lord of the Admiralty, in his upper garments, and a bookmaker's assistant, in his nether covering, agreed that he had fallen heavily.

Edward attributed his fall to over-exhaustion.

"People who follow your employment should not fall," decreed Mr. Boyd.

"That is true, sir," whispered Edward, apprehensively.

"Yes, people in your walk of life must never fall," decreed Mr. Boyd.

Edward's fall cost him 7s. 6d. In company with the entire court, I longed to learn what was his walk-in-life.

I am mistaken if it is not that of a steepiejack.

The neighbourhood of Knightsbridge is a well-behaved place; above all things it dislikes pushing.

James, who came next, pushed people across the street, into the street, and into other people's doorways. And all in Knightsbridge! The power of the Law was hurriedly evoked.

I feel sure that no policeman has ever suffered so severe a shock as that which James provided.

"Move on, please," declared the Law tolerantly.

"Absolutely no," retorted James, in whom pushing had induced a thirst to which he had attended unwisely. "I am irretrievably inebriated," he continued, "hence the ambiguous movements of my amiss legs."

Pedantic James paid 10s.

Patrick was the most exotic vision that has ever been ushered into a police court. I expected Patrick, who leaned languidly over the dock, to expostulate when he was charged with dining unwisely.

He belongs undoubtedly to the age of gay Corinthians and dashing Bucks, and as such he should have remarked, "Oh, god, your worship, be shot if I know what brings me here. Claret! Well, deuce take me, what else is a man to drink?"

"Instead he said nothing. It was Mr. Boyd who, remarked, "Seven-and-six, please."

We all enjoy ourselves in our own way. In Western London the Whitsun enjoyment took the form of mutual insult accompanied—or not, as the case might be—by violence. West London Police Court, where Mr. Marshall presided, provided one example after another of the fact that one man's enjoyment lies in another man's discomfort. The same principle, it would appear, applies to women.

We had, for example, the case of Ellen (surname inaudible), who entered the dock with that air of self-righteousness which women seem able to assume even in the most damning of circumstances.

"Did you willfully damage the window?" asked Mr. Marshall.

"I did not willfully damage the window," replied Ellen politely and firmly. (Her name, by the way, might have been Helen, but what is an aspirate or so to a busy gavel?)

Ellen's landlady's son thought otherwise, and said so in the witness-box. He explained that Ellen had been given notice to quit. She quitted. She then returned and abused the landlady, the landlady's son, and the landlady's daughter. Whereupon she was again asked to leave. She left. Then she thought she would return. She returned. She banged on the door, and the door took no notice. She banged on the window and the window succumbed.

"She broke the window," explained the landlady's son, "with a quart bottle of beer."

"Excuse me," said Ellen, "but you're telling an untruth."

"Excuse me," said the landlady's son, "but I'm not."

"Excuse me," maintained Ellen, "but the bottle didn't belong to me, anyway. And I want to call a witness." The witness was duly called.

"Now, look here, Tom," said Ellen to her witness, "you know I didn't smash that window, don't you?"

"Tom let her down badly. I didn't see anything," he said.

Ellen—or Helen, as the case may be—was ordered to pay five shillings for the window, and fifteen shillings for the satisfaction of the law which she had violated.

Then came the case of Mr. Hobson and Mr. Adams. The policeman who gave evidence explained that Mr. Adams, who was accused of fighting, had hit Mr. Hobson, who was accused of drunkenness, and knocked him down. Mr. Hobson was promptly picked up and arrested. Mr. Adams was promptly knocked down and arrested. So every one was happy except Mr. Hobson, who was fined seven and sixpence. Mr. Adams was bound over. Both of them said "Thank you, sir," and left quickly.

The woman in the mustard-coloured clothes said that it wasn't true. The policeman who had arrested her said that it was. The mustard woman offered to explain, on oath, and the offer was accepted. So she explained.

(Continued on next Column.)

BRITISH-AMERICAN CRISES.

"SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP OF WORLD."

Dr. Robert McElroy, Harvard-Vassar-Harvard Professor of American History at Oxford University, delivered the first of the Watson Chair Lectures for 1946, which he is giving under the auspices of the Sulgrave Manor Board, in pieces of the Sulgrave Manor, House of Lords, the Royal Gallery, and the first subject was entitled "Permanent Conditions Which Have Influenced American in British-American Crises."

Professor McElroy said that first amongst the dominant conditions which, for the 137 years since the American Federal experiment began, had been present in every British-American crisis was a traditional misunderstanding of the meaning of the American Revolution. American textbooks were not yet wholly freed from anti-British propaganda, but their children were now taught the great truth that the American Revolution was not a war between Great Britain and America, but a conflict, with honesty of conviction on both sides, between the reactionary elements in both countries against the progressive elements in both.

A second condition was the racial complex. Americans were not only keen to the British, but, though through smaller units, to every other race. The Anglo-Saxon stock had steadily diminished in comparison with other racial elements, until, to-day, only about 55 per cent. of the native-born white population was of British origin and a far smaller percentage of the total population. But British blood continued to furnish the predominating proportion of American leadership, and British-born institutions still held their ancient dominance, because they were regarded as the best.

In spite of their many differences, advancing knowledge would one day convince even the most sceptical that there was an Anglo-American unity higher than blood-kinship, higher than economic interest—namely, a common faith in the world-wide applicability of the institutions which had given to their two nations the spiritual leadership of a disheartened world.

CHALIAPIN'S DEPARTURE FROM LONDON.

TEN NEW SUITS AND A STOCK OF NEW BOOTS.

One of the last acts of Chaliapin, the Russian singer, before leaving England, was to try on at his hotel ten new suits from Savile Row. He also took with him a stock of new boots, for he buys all his clothes in London except his open necked silk shirts, which are made in Paris.

He had intended to fly to Paris, but at the last minute he cancelled his berth and went by train.

"My wife and four children are in Paris, waiting to join me," he said, as he left. "Then we are all travelling together down to Toulon, where I join the boat to take me to Australia."

"In Paris I shall visit my artist son, who is painting in his studio there. A collection of gramophone records is being sent on by special aeroplane to reach me at Toulon before I embark."

"One fine day I shall turn up again in London. You will talk of the devil—and then he'll appear. Good-bye."

DANGEROUS ALIEN.

DEPORTATION FOR A YOUNG RUSSIAN-RED.

Jacob Prooth, a young Russian, described as a trade union secretary, of Beaumont-square, Mile End, appeared at the Thames Court to answer several summonses under the Emergency Act, including one charging him with being an industrial and attempting to promote industrial unrest in an industry in which he himself had not been bona fide engaged in the preceding two years.

It was stated that Prooth was secretary of the Jewish Bakers' Trade Union, and the case arose in connection with a trade dispute between two bakers.

The magistrate, Mr. Spall, said Englishmen did not require men from Russia or other countries as agents to foment discontent.

Several previous convictions were proved against Prooth, and a police officer said they regarded Prooth as a particularly bad influence in East London. He had been known for the past two years as an active foreign Communist.

Prooth was sentenced to five months' hard labour and recommended for deportation.

"I was trying to board a 'bus," she said, "in Hammersmith Broadway. There was not a soul about—an unusual state of affairs, surely, for Hammersmith Broadway; but perhaps everybody was indulging in the 'Whitsun on the Open Road' that they talk about in newspapers. Anyway, the mustard woman was in Hammersmith Broadway."

"And," she said, "I tried to board a 'bus; but a man in plain clothes and another man in a moustache and a uniform came up. They caught hold of me," she added impressively, "and they broke the heel off my shoe."

"Which," she explained, "was very bad for me. It upset my stomach—as it naturally would—and I lost my senses. I never used swear language."

"So the officer imagined it!" said Mr. Marshall.

"Quite," said the mustard woman hopefully.

"Forty shillings," said Mr. Marshall—"or twenty-one days."

"Er—quite," said the mustard woman.

THE "HEUNGSHAN."

SALVAGED STEAMBOAT SOLD.

TO GO TO SHANGHAI.

The *Heungshan*, the well-known steamer, which formerly belonged to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., and which ran aground while on the Hongkong-Canton run, has been sold, and is due to go to Shanghai, her new owners being the San Peh S.S. Co., or to Messrs. Hung On (stated to be a subsidiary or associated firm of the San Peh) for \$140,000.

It will be remembered that the *Heungshan* has had a long career in Hongkong and adjacent ports. Following her misfortune on the Hongkong-Canton run, the wreck was sold by public auction very cheaply, her buyer later selling her to a Chinese syndicate for between five and six thousand dollars, making several hundred per cent. profit. This syndicate resolved to save the wreck of the steamer, and eventually the steamer was towed back to this port for refitting. Since her overhaul she has been lying at Shishuapao.

The syndicate who purchased the steamer did not use her for any of the plans they may have had in mind when they had her repaired and refitted, and, as stated, have now sold her to Shanghai owners.

It is stated that the purchase price, \$140,000, has only about covered the cost of salvage, repairs, etc.; while it is also mentioned that the syndicate has lost heavily in the transaction.

THE "SHINFOO."

It was reported last week that the *Shinfoo* (San Peh Co.) arrived in Hongkong, without sailors, following trouble with the crew of the steamer in Canton. The *Shinfoo*, it appears, left Shanghai for the south for the purpose of towing the *Heungshan* from Hongkong. In order not to come here in ballast, the *Shinfoo* took on a cargo for Canton, and from there it was intended to go to Hongkong for coal, before coming to this port. At Canton, due to interference by the Strike Union, the sailors left the *Shinfoo*, and Capt. Eliassen, master of the vessel, came on to Hongkong at once instead of proceeding to Hongkong.

It is not known when the *Shinfoo*, which is still here, will leave or when the *Heungshan* will be towed away.

FOUR MEN IN A BOAT.

PICKED UP AFTER ALL-NIGHT CHANNEL ADVENTURE.

Four men, found in a tuff dinghy in the Channel five miles from Dungeness, were picked up by the Norwegian cargo steamer *Bessa* and taken to Greenwich, where they were met by Scotland Yard detectives. They were taken to Greenwich police station.

All the men were of youthful appearance and were shabbily dressed. They had several days' growth of beard and appeared to be in an exhausted condition. When picked up by Capt. Arnsen, master of the *Bessa*, they gave the names of: William Bateman, and John Webster, both of Newcastle-on-Tyne; William Collins, of Sunderland; and George Brooker, of London.

They stated that they were miners and, owing to the unsettled state of the mining industry, had decided to make for the Continent in search of employment. They had started from Eastbourne, and had been at sea all night when picked up.

Capt. Arnsen said that when approaching Dungeness he saw the men in the dinghy which was being tossed. The men were apparently trying to attract his attention, so he sent a boat and took them aboard.



Two sports— One smoke

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Place of Observation	Highest W. Level recorded	Lowest W. Level recorded	1946	
			W.L. July 9th	W.L. July 10
Shingling, W. River	+41.0	-	+37.0	Rising
Tsinguen, N. River	+23.7	-	+7.6	+7.3
Sensui, E. River	+27.3	-5.0	+23.8	+23.0
Shaklung, E. River	+15.2	3	+2.8	+1.3

p. p. Engineer-in-Chief.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong—

TO	FROM
Idemne	Paris
Conlon, Kowloon	Amoy
Kobayashi Yoneko	Tsuyama
Foist	Suncheif

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong—

NUMBER	ADDRESS	FROM
8785/7th	Away	Portland, Oregon
18.5 8rd	Bradell, Palco	Kowloon
	Kowloon	Staines

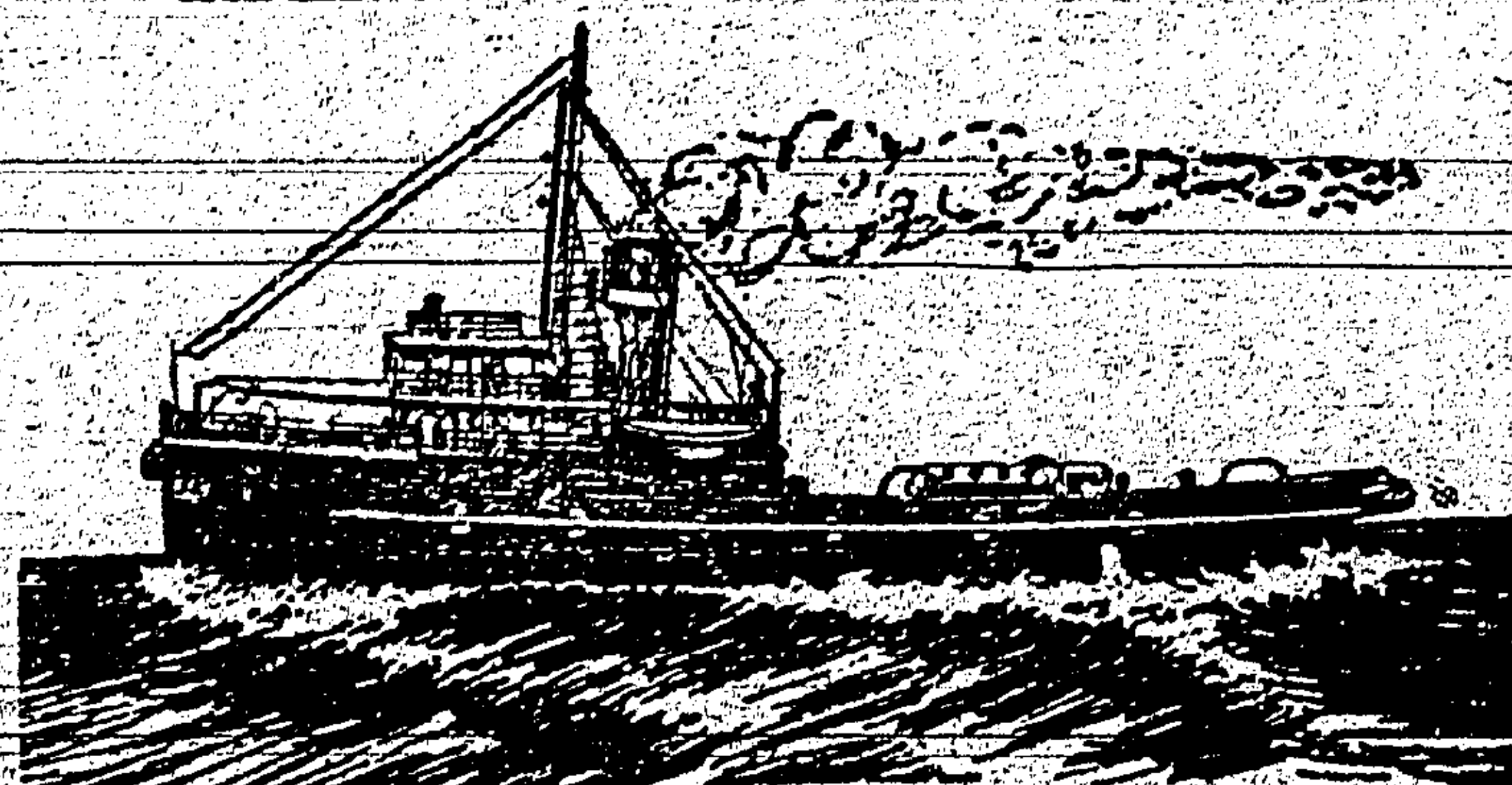
18054/29th B. A. Houghton, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai

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R. H. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

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 S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 23rd August, 1926.
 S.S. "OUDERKERK" ... 20th September, 1926.

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

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"PADUA"	5,997	19th July	Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,935	22nd July, Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"BANUBA"	15,583	24th July, Noon	Marseilles, London.
"DELTA"	8,997	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	31st Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	10th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOBEA"	10,918	16th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,997	25th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

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"TILAWA"	10,006	16th July, 2 p.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	22nd July	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	23rd July	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	10th Aug.	do.
"TAKADA"	8,943	27th Aug.	do.
"SANTHA"	7,764	5th Sept.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	11th Sept.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	8,958	27th August	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.	do.
"ABAFURA"	6,000	29th Oct.	do.

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SHIRALA"	7,841	16th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	23rd July	Moji and Kobe.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	2nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	8,958	2nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	3rd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	8,943	6th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SANTHA"	7,764	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,006	20th Aug.	Yokohama only.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOBEA"	10,918	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ABAFURA"	6,000	5th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	16th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	28th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	30th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	11,089	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	8,997	27th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	4,500	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	10,914	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ABAFURA"	6,000	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

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BANGKOK	"CHINHUA" ... On 16th July, 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG" ... On 17th July, 6 a.m.	
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU" ... On 17th July, 6 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	"YINGHONG" ... On 18th July, 6 a.m.	
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG" ... On 20th July, 6 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW" ... On 22nd July, 6 a.m.	
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN" ... On 23rd July, 6 a.m.	
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUMINGHONG" ... On 23rd July, 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN" ... On 24th July, 6 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	"SUZYANG" ... On 25th July, 6 a.m.	

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TAIPING	15th July	21st July, Noon
CHANGTE	13th August	18th August
TAIPING	12th September	17th September
CHANGTE	11th October	16th October

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[17]

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[31]

